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THE FIFTH EDITION, WITH CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

A
SHORT AND EASY
INTRODUCTION
TO
HERALDRY.
IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.

A concise DICTIONARY of all the most Useful Technical TERMS in the SCIENCE of HERALDRY, with twenty-eight Copperplates, containing above eight hundred and eighty Examples, elegantly engraved.

PART II.

The USE of ARMS and ARMORY, with RULES of BLAZON and Marhalling COAT ARMOURS, a Description of TOURNAMENTS, CROISADES, TOMBS, and MONUMENTS. The Method of Sketching and Blazoning ARMS, in Practice among Heralds, Herald-Painters, and Engravers.

LIKEWISE

HATCHMENTS so familiarly explained, that on the first View may be known what Branch of the Family is deceased. The whole is collected from the best Authorities, upon a new and regular Plan.

ALSO
AN APPENDIX,

Containing the Privileges of the GENTRY and YEOMEN of ENGLAND,

WITH

An Account of the GARTER, BATH, THISTLE, and all the different Orders of Europe.

BY HUGH CLARK AND THOMAS WORMULL.

L O N D O N :

Printed for G. KEARSLEY, at No. 46, near Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, 1781.

The Price of this enlarged Edition is Three Shillings, all the former were Half a Crown.



T O T H E
R E A D E R.

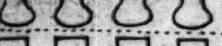
THE principal design of this work is to bring the Rules of Heraldry into a concise methodical order, as well for instruction as entertainment; many having attempted its study, but from its intricate and voluminous arrangements, have been prevented making any kind of progress. The following Introduction was first designed to instruct a few private persons, who, by its short and easy method, soon gained a knowledge of the science. It is necessary before a person attempt to blazon a coat of arms, he should first be well acquainted with the *Points of the Escutcheon, Partition Lines, Metals, Colours, Ordinaries, and their Diminutives, Charges, Distinctions of Houses, &c.* Likewise *the Rules of Blazon and Marshalling of Coat Armours*, (which are displayed in eight hundred and eighty select

TO THE READER

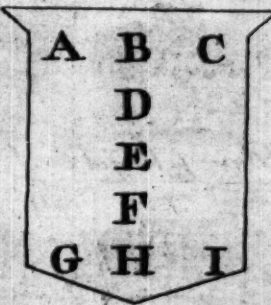
select examples, neatly engraved; the whole arranged upon a new, easy, and regular plan), and by following, with a little application, the *rules and terms* as laid down, he will be enabled to name them at sight; so that the study will become pleasing, and will give the student a true and just knowledge of the first and most useful principles in this science.

No. 19, Rupert-street,
St. James's, June 27, 1781.

METALS COLOURS & LINES. 1

OR		Gold		Engrailed
ARGENT		White		Inweck'd
GULES		Red		Wavy
AZURE		Blue		Nebuly
SAHLE		Black		Imbattild
VERT		Green		Ragule
FURPURE		Purple		Indented
				Dancette
				Dovetail
				Verry

POINTS OF THE ESCUTCHEON.

A	Dexter Chief.	
B	Precise Middle Chief.	
C	Sinister Chief.	
D	Honor Point.	
E	Fesse Point.	
F	Nombril.	
G	Dexter Base.	
H	Precise Middle Base.	
I	Sinister Base.	

ROUNDLES.

						
Barant	Plate	Pomey	Hurt	Tordance	Golpe	Pellet
						
Trefoile	Quatrefoile	Cingrefoile	Rose	Annulet		

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2 CROWNS & CORONETS of ENGLAND.

		
2  <i>Prince of Wales</i>	3  <i>Younger Sons or Brothers</i>	4  <i>Nephews of the Blood Royal</i>
5  <i>Princess Royal</i>	6  <i>Duke</i>	7  <i>Marquis</i>
8  <i>Earl</i>	9  <i>Viscount</i>	10  <i>Baron</i>
11  <i>Archbishop</i>	12  <i>Bishop</i>	13  <i>Cap of Dignity</i>



HELMETS.

3



King Nobility Knight Esquire

DISTINCTIONS of HOUSES

1	2	<i>First House</i>		5	6
1	2	<i>Second House</i>		5	6
1	2	<i>Third House</i>		5	6
1	2	<i>Fourth House</i>		5	6
1	2	<i>Fifth House</i>		5	6
1	2	<i>Sixth House</i>		5	6



Masle



Fusil



Lozenge



Quatre

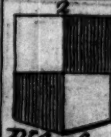
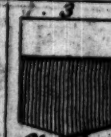
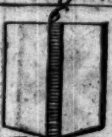
4 CHARGES and their NAMES.

				
<i>Crescent</i>	<i>Increscent</i>	<i>Decrescent</i>	<i>Escarbuncle</i>	<i>Catherine Wheel</i>
				
<i>Garb</i>	<i>Phion</i>	<i>Gutty</i>	<i>Brogue</i>	<i>Hemp Break</i>
				
<i>Flammet</i>	<i>Weel</i>	<i>Wharrow Spindle</i>	<i>Fusil</i>	<i>Chop Rook</i>
				
<i>Beacon</i>	<i>Swepe</i>	<i>Clarion</i>	<i>Cronel</i>	<i>Pegasus</i>
				
<i>Gauntlet</i>	<i>Mullet</i>	<i>Gut-trap</i>	<i>Shackbolt</i>	<i>Water Bouget</i>
				
<i>Portcullis</i>	<i>Birdbolt</i>	<i>Gonfannon</i>	<i>Fountain</i>	<i>Billets</i>
				
<i>Frett</i>	<i>Fleur-de-Guise</i>	<i>Estoile</i>	<i>Vambrace</i>	<i>Barnacles</i>



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ORDINARIES, their Diminutives & Lines. 5

				
<i>Cross</i>	<i>P. Cross</i>	<i>Chief</i>	<i>Pale</i>	<i>Pallet</i>
				
<i>Endorse</i>	<i>P. Pale</i>	<i>Bend</i>	<i>Bendlet</i>	<i>Garter</i>
				
<i>Cost</i>	<i>Ribbon</i>	<i>Demi-Bancette</i>	<i>P. Bend</i>	<i>Fess</i>
				
<i>Bar</i>	<i>Closet</i>	<i>Barrulet</i>	<i>Barbemell</i>	<i>P. Fesse</i>
				
<i>Chevron</i>	<i>Chevronel</i>	<i>Cupelloze</i>	<i>Chevrons</i>	<i>Contrepointe</i>
				
<i>Cheurompu</i>	<i>P. Chevron</i>	<i>Saltire</i>	<i>P. Saltire</i>	<i>Pile</i>
				
<i>Canton</i>	<i>Quarter</i>	<i>B. Sinister</i>	<i>Searpe</i>	<i>Balloon</i>

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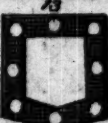
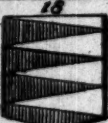
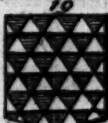
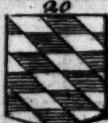
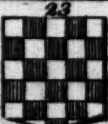
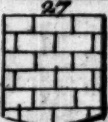
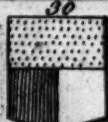
6 CROSSES & PARTITION LINES.

				
<i>Moline</i>	<i>Fimbriated</i>	<i>Pointed</i>	<i>16 Points</i>	<i>Fitchy</i>
				
<i>Corded</i>	<i>Doub Fitchy</i>	<i>Fourchy</i>	<i>Triparted</i>	<i>4 Pheons</i>
				
<i>Pommee</i>	<i>Gringollee</i>	<i>Botone</i>	<i>Barbee</i>	<i>Hermin Spots</i>
				
<i>Portate</i>	<i>Clechee</i>	<i>16 Points</i>	<i>Pommette</i>	<i>Moufoue</i>
				
<i>Mill Rinde</i>	<i>Mill Rinde</i>	<i>Engoulees</i>	<i>St Julian's</i>	<i>Flech'd</i>
				
<i>Three in Bend</i>	<i>Three in Paire</i>	<i>Three in Pale</i>	<i>Three in Gyron Bend</i>	<i>Three in Gyron Bend</i>
				
<i>Three in Pale</i>	<i>Three in Paire</i>	<i>Three in Mantle</i>	<i>Three in Fesse</i>	<i>Three in Fesse</i>

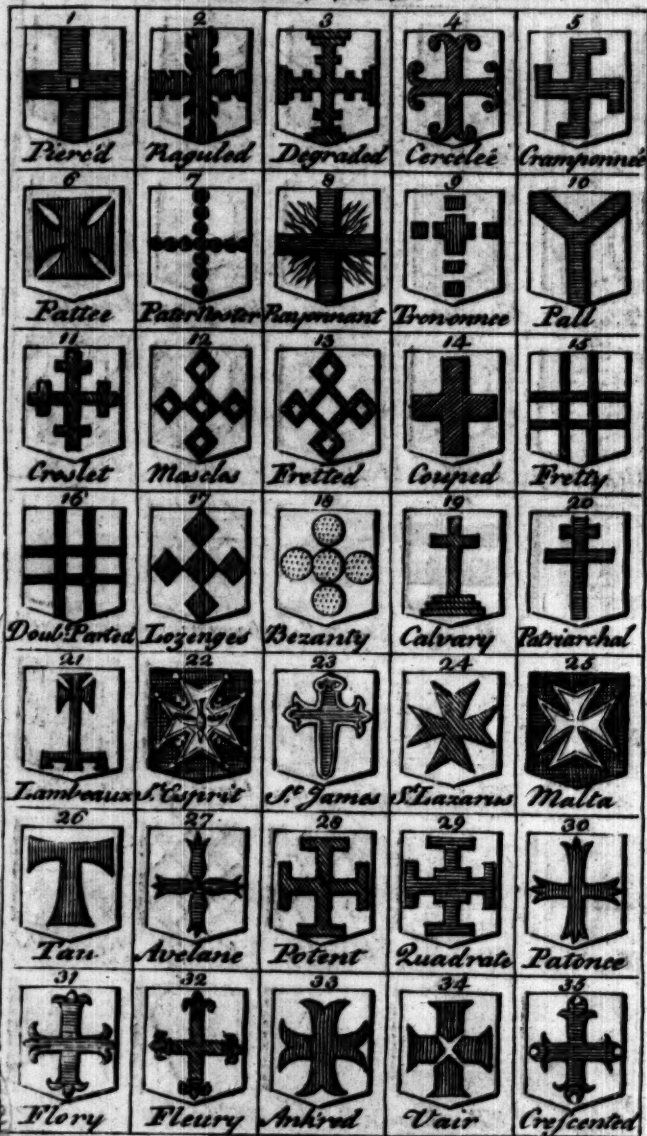


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BORDURES COUNTERCHANGINGS & LINES. 7

				
<i>Bordure</i>	<i>Engrailed</i>	<i>Inweckid</i>	<i>Indented</i>	<i>Gobonated</i>
				
<i>Counter Comynon</i>	<i>Chackie</i>	<i>Verry</i>	<i>Enaluron</i>	<i>Emury</i>
				
<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Verdoy</i>	<i>Entoyre</i>	<i>Diaperd</i>	<i>Bendy</i>
				
<i>Paly</i>	<i>Barry</i>	<i>Barry Paly</i>	<i>Barry Indented</i>	<i>Barry Bendy</i>
				
<i>Bandy</i>	<i>Paly Bendy</i>	<i>Chackie</i>	<i>Gyrony</i>	<i>Papellone</i>
				
<i>Legeny</i>	<i>Masonry</i>	<i>Fusilly</i>	<i>Fretty</i>	<i>P. Pale & Pale</i>
				
<i>Paly Chevron</i>	<i>P. Pale & Base</i>	<i>P. Pale & Trumpet</i>	<i>P. Pale in Point</i>	<i>P. Pale & Base</i>

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ORDINARIES CHARGES & their TERMS. 9

				
Gyron	Orle	Treasure	in Orle	Flanchas
				
Flasque	Volders	Close	Displayd	Rising
				
in his Pride	Volant	Segreant	Erect	Inverted
				
Vole	Nowed	Vulned	Slippid	Cabossed
				
Erased	Couped	Demy Lyon	Jesant	Issuant
				
Naybant	Bar. Arondi	Bar. Embattid	Bar. Enarmid	Chast. Brased
				
Semur of	Dexter H.	Sinister H.	Marmoh	Imbruid

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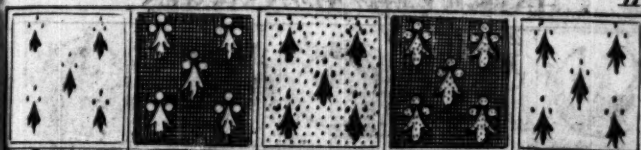
10 BEASTS FISH & their TERMS.

 <i>Dormant</i>	 <i>Couchant</i>	 <i>Sejant</i>	 <i>Passant</i>	 <i>Passant Guardant</i>
 <i>Counter-passant</i>	 <i>Rampant</i>	 <i>Rampant Guardant</i>	 <i>Passant Guardant</i>	 <i>Salient</i>
 <i>Rampant Combatant</i>	 <i>Addors'd</i>	 <i>Coward</i>	 <i>Defamed</i>	 <i>Baillorie</i>
 <i>Incorporated</i>	 <i>Deburr'd</i>	 <i>Double-tail'd</i>	 <i>Double-headed</i>	 <i>Lion Lion</i>
 <i>Lion Dragon</i>	 <i>Conjoin'd</i>	 <i>Contourne</i>	 <i>Passant Guardant</i>	 <i>Lodg'd</i>
 <i>at Gaze</i>	 <i>Springing</i>	 <i>Tripping</i>	 <i>Courant</i>	 <i>Naissant</i>
 <i>Hauriant</i>	 <i>Respecting</i>	 <i>Addors'd</i>	 <i>Fretted in Triangle</i>	 <i>Naissant Embowed</i>



FURRS.

11



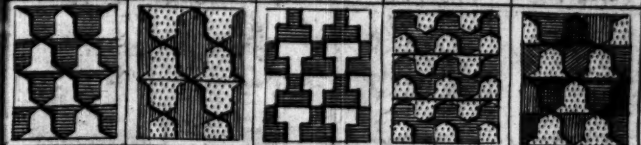
Ermine

Ermines

Erminois

Pean

Erminites



Vair

Contrevair

Potent

VairenPoint

Verry

ATCHEVMENTS & CHARGES.



Bachelor

Maid

Married

an Heiress

two Wives



3 Wives

4 Wives

5 Wives

6 Wives

7 Wives



Widow

Widow & Heir

two Husbands

Quarter Imperial

Quartered



the Griffin

Cochatrice

Harpy

Tyger

Mismon



Antelope

Dragon

Phoenix

Wyvern

Pelican

12 FOREIGN CROWNS.

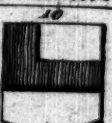
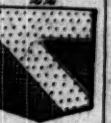
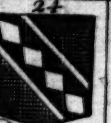
			
<i>Celestial</i>	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>Imperial</i>	<i>Pope</i>
			
<i>Charlemain</i>	<i>Grand Seigneur</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Spain</i>
			
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Russia</i>	<i>Prussia</i>
			
<i>Poland</i>	<i>Corisca</i>	<i>Electoral</i>	<i>Arch Duke</i>
			
<i>Duke of Tuscany</i>	<i>Duchess</i>	<i>Brunswick</i>	<i>Doge of Venice</i>
			
<i>Vallery</i>	<i>Naval</i>	<i>Mural</i>	<i>Civic</i>
			
<i>Triumphal</i>	<i>Obsequial</i>	<i>Chaplet</i>	<i>Wreath</i>

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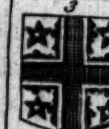


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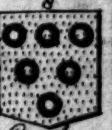
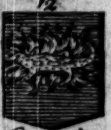
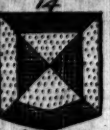
 1 <i>S^r John</i>	 2 <i>Aston</i>	 3 <i>Manners</i>	 4 <i>Lesone</i>	 5 <i>Fraunces</i>
 6 <i>Knight</i>	 7 <i>Clive</i>	 8 <i>Fryon</i>	 9 <i>Walpole</i>	 10 <i>Woodville</i>
 11 <i>Pigot</i>	 12 <i>Smvth</i>	 13 <i>Hope</i>	 14 <i>Jones</i>	 15 <i>Dudley</i>
 16 <i>Nenton</i>	 17 <i>Barkley</i>	 18 <i>Frampton</i>	 19 <i>Stourton</i>	 20 <i>Wingfield</i>
 21 <i>Higbford</i>	 22 <i>Wagstaff</i>	 23 <i>Puckring</i>	 24 <i>Hunter</i>	 25 <i>O'Hara</i>
 26 <i>Mendorf</i>	 27 <i>Knot</i>	 28 <i>Downes</i>	 29 <i>Amherst</i>	 30 <i>Snigg</i>
 31 <i>Dallison</i>	 32 <i>Dycton</i>	 33 <i>Hulse</i>	 34 <i>Amherst</i>	 35 <i>Snigg</i>



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1 <i>Grevile</i>	2 <i>Packer</i>	3 <i>Atkins</i>	4 <i>Borenger</i>	5 <i>Barber</i>
				
6 <i>Baines</i>	7 <i>Turner</i>	8 <i>Simcon</i>	9 <i>Rich</i>	10 <i>Kinnaird</i>
				
11 <i>Swissen</i>	12 <i>Prince</i>	13 <i>Hilborne</i>	14 <i>Newton</i>	15 <i>Porter</i>
				
16 <i>Drumond</i>	17 <i>Burnaby</i>	18 <i>Hildesley</i>	19 <i>Haydon</i>	20 <i>Morley</i>
				
21 <i>Arbutnot</i>	22 <i>Hawlynis</i>	23 <i>Chute</i>	24 <i>Stapleton</i>	25 <i>Paulot</i>
				
26 <i>Cwart</i>	27 <i>Rawline</i>	28 <i>Norton</i>	29 <i>Gwyn</i>	30 <i>Aldam</i>
				
31 <i>Kagg</i>	32 <i>Wiele</i>	33 <i>Hawkeridge</i>	34 <i>Hawkeridge</i>	35 <i>Hawkeridge</i>

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<i>Nouddigate</i>	<i>Grafton</i>	<i>S^t. Clare</i>	<i>Dillon</i>	<i>Monox</i>
				
<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Darcey</i>	<i>Lowther</i>	<i>Biest</i>	<i>Tounson</i>
				
<i>Bourden</i>	<i>Cennino</i>	<i>Chapman</i>	<i>Shorter</i>	<i>Peacock</i>
				
<i>Gole</i>	<i>Bolle</i>	<i>Shipstowe</i>	<i>Madden</i>	<i>How-</i>
				
<i>Tremaine</i>	<i>Borough</i>	<i>Buocafoco</i>	<i>Villages</i>	<i>Gamin</i>
				
<i>Wells</i>	<i>Sault</i>	<i>Davy</i>	<i>Houst</i>	<i>Baleman</i>
				
<i>Cooks</i>	<i>Douglas</i>	<i>Clarke</i>	<i>Sturgeon</i>	<i>Ambsace</i>

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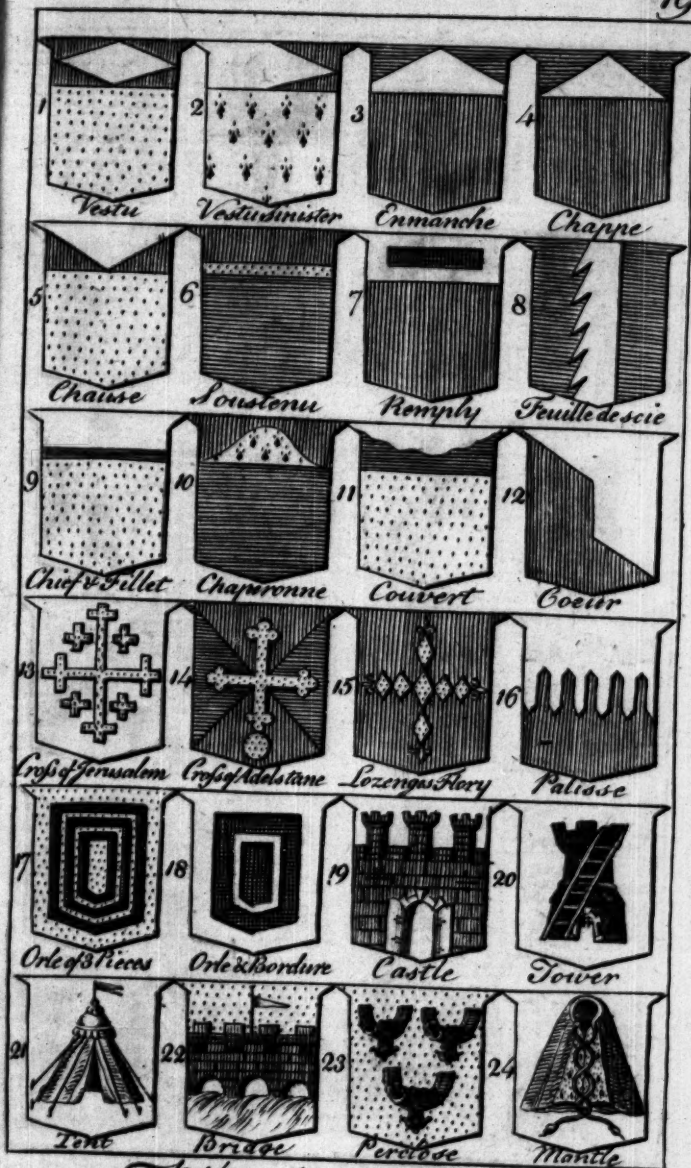
1  Mortine	2  Statant	3  Renverse	4  Forcene
5  Porcupine	6  Hedge-hog	7  Ass	8  Golden Fleece
9  Beaver	10  Otter	11  Marine Wolf	12  Mole
13  Tortoise	14  Monkey	15  Fox	16  Cat a Mountain
17  Coot	18  Raven	19  Moor-cock	20  Dove
21  Bee Hive	22  Hidrvast-fly	23  Gad bee	24  Squirrel

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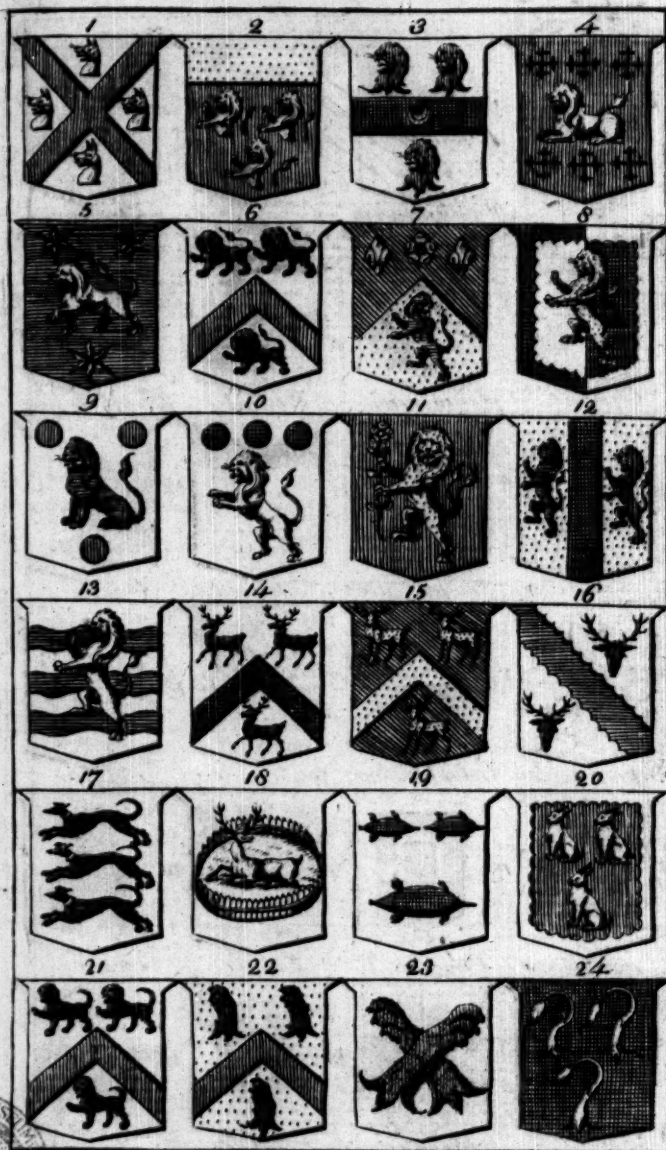
1  Cross-bow	2  Escallop	3  Pillar	4  Martlet
5  Grasshopper	6  Pomegranate	7  Scrip	8  Crosier
9  Scepter	10  Anchor	11  Cardinals Hat	12  Plough
13  Snail	14  Fire Ball	15  Hesh Pot	16  Penny-yard penny
17  Harp	18  Mound	19  Fleur-de-lis	20  Thunderbolt
21  Battle-axe	22  Shuttle	23  Bugle Horn	24  Level

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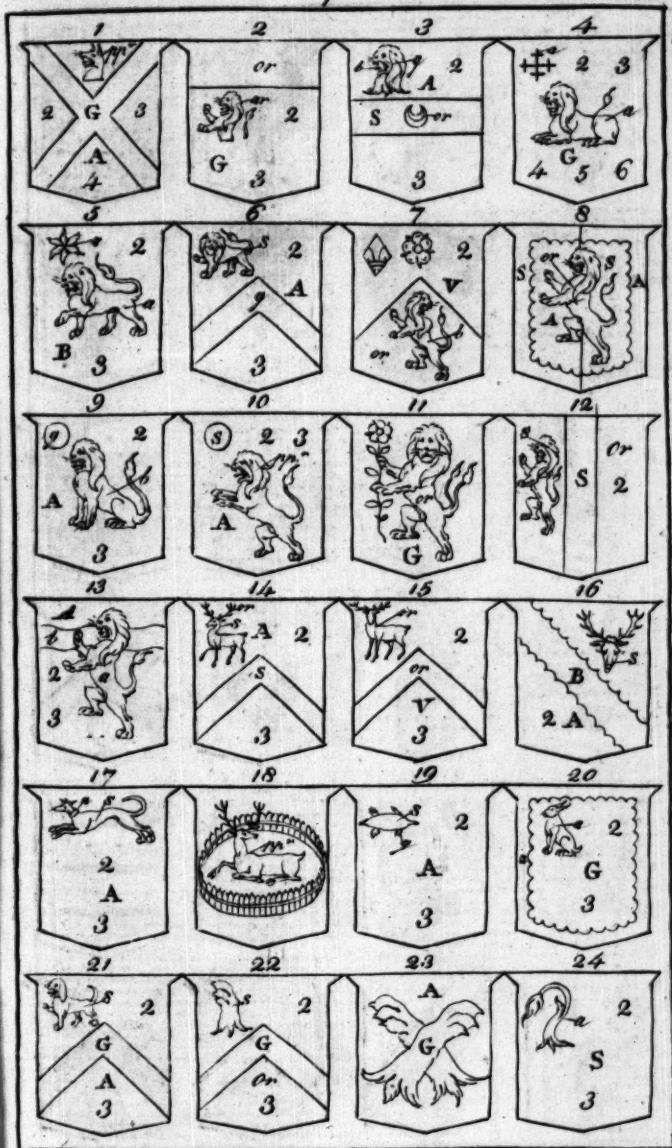


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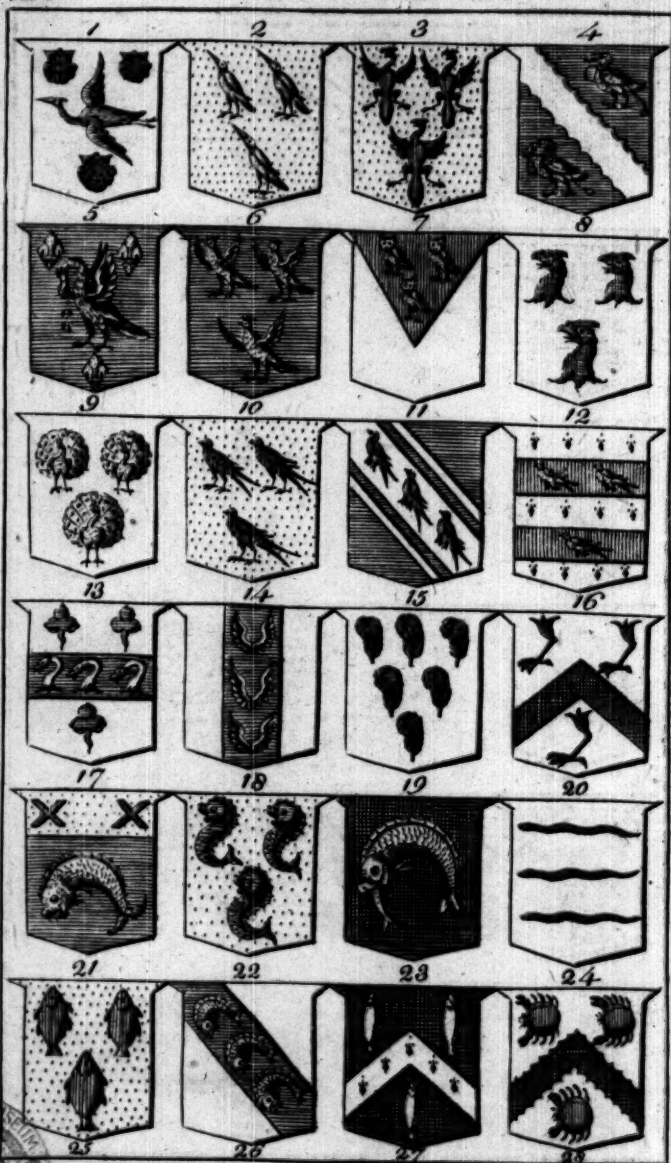


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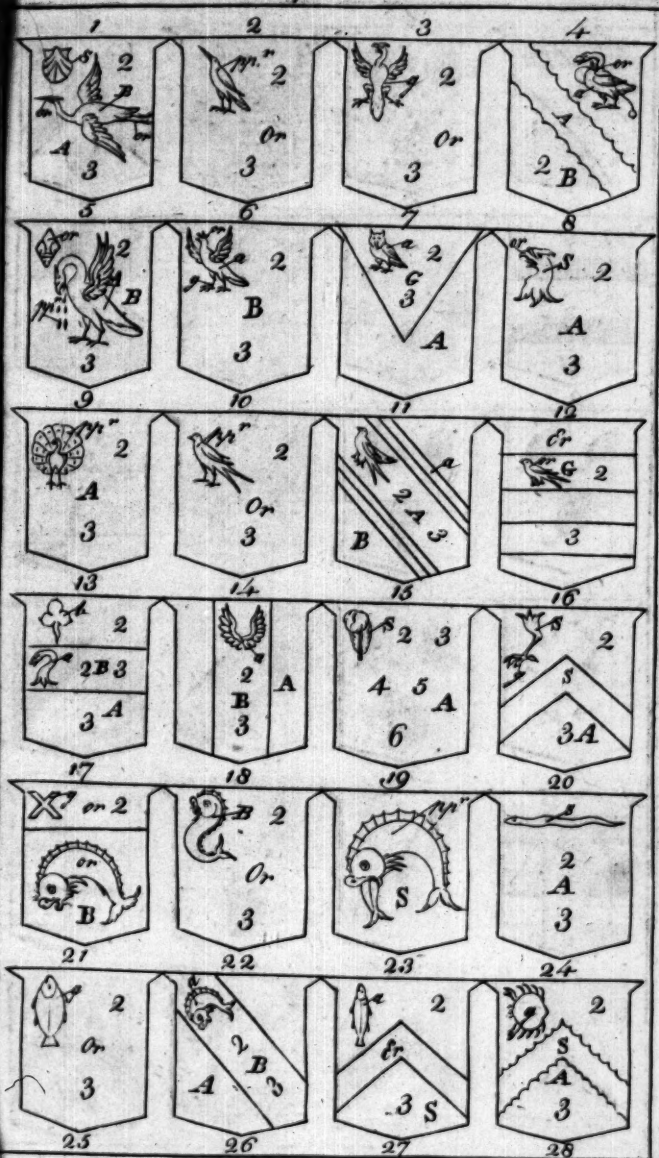
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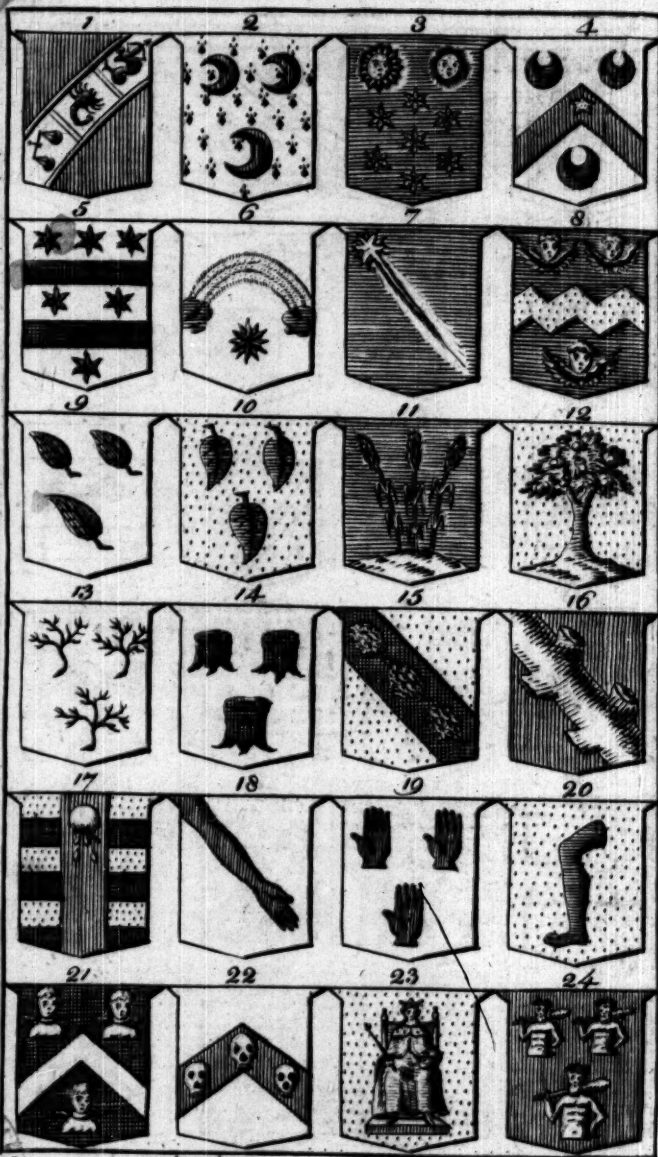
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Sketch of Plate 22

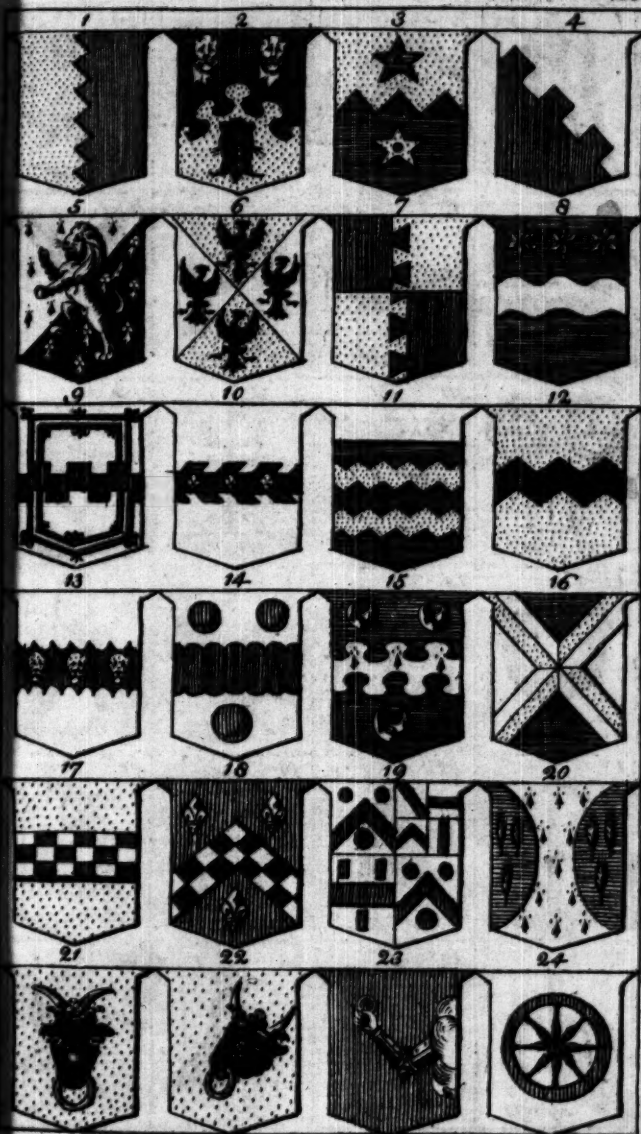
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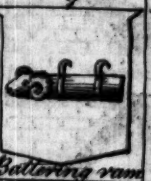
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1  <i>Breast plate</i>	2  <i>Dolphin</i>	3  <i>Salamander</i>	4  <i>Match</i>
5  <i>Sun</i>	6  <i>Lizard</i>	7  <i>Parrot</i>	8  <i>Hay Fork</i>
9  <i>Buckles</i>	10  <i>Griffin</i>	11  <i>Turnstile</i>	12  <i>Lamp</i>
13  <i>Trivet</i>	14  <i>Trestle</i>	15  <i>Cushion</i>	16  <i>Pincers</i>
17  <i>Milpeck</i>	18  <i>Tassel</i>	19  <i>Scorpion</i>	20  <i>Proboscide</i>
21  <i>Cal spear</i>	22  <i>Stirrup</i>	23  <i>Bell</i>	24  <i>Morion</i>

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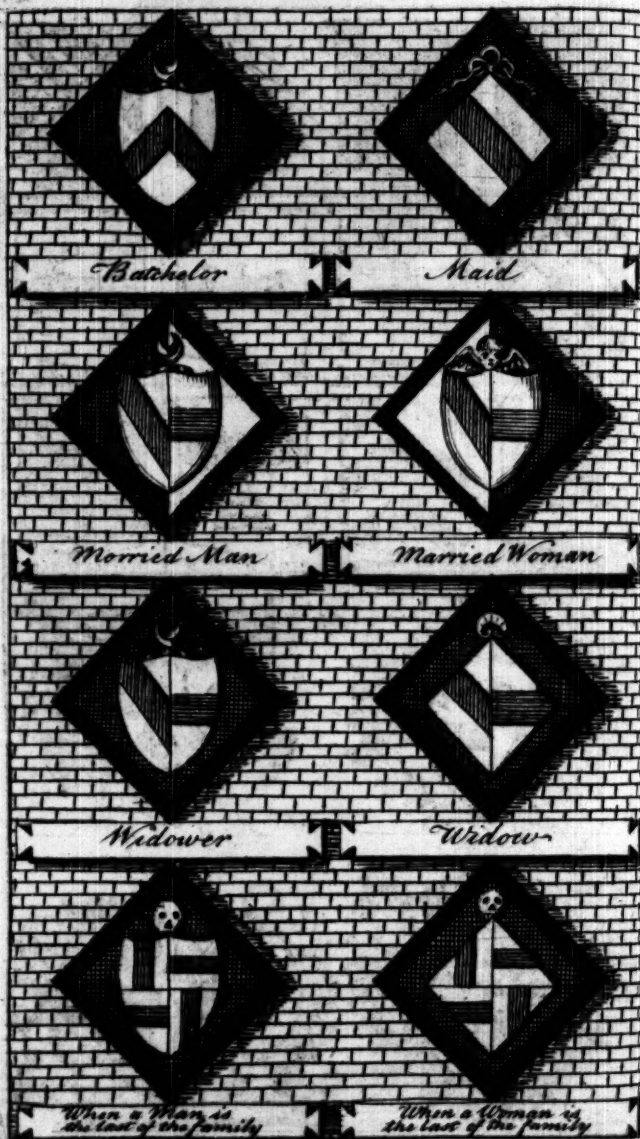


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<i>Blanc</i>	<i>Sanguine</i>	<i>Arch</i>	<i>Charged</i>
			
<i>Steele</i>	<i>Cotton hank</i>	<i>Battering ram</i>	<i>Chain shot</i>
			
<i>Man Tiger</i>	<i>Chevronny</i>	<i>Sable</i>	<i>Muralle</i>



Publ. Accor. to Act Jan. 1, 1776 by G. Hardy



Pub'd Accon't to Act Jan'y 1776 by G. Kearsley

A
SHORT AND EASY
INTRODUCTION
TO
HERALDRY.
PART I.
A CONCISE
DICTIONARY

Of all the most useful TECHNICAL TERMS
in the Science of HERALDRY.

A.

ABATEMENTS, are certain marks of disgrace added to Arms, for some ungentle action committed by the Bearer: but as there is not an instance of such dishonourable bearings in the present English Coats of Arms, we shall not insert them.

ADDORSED, signifies things turned back to back, Plate 10. Number 12. p. 10. n. 33.
Note, p. stands for plate, n. for number.

ADUMBRATION, is when any figure is
B borne

borne shadowed, or obscured, so that nothing but the outline is visible.

AFFRONTE, facing or fronting one another.

AISLE, winged, or having wings.

ALLERION, is a bird painted without beak or feet, so termed as having nothing perfect but its wings, p. 13, n. 13.

ALTERNATE, signifies the positions of quarterings, partitions, and other figures that answer one another by turns.

AMETHYST, the name of a precious stone, of a violet colour, and used in blazoning the arms of the nobility instead of purple.

ANCHORED, or **ANCRED**, a cross, so termed, as the four extremities of it resemble the flook of an anchor, p. 8. n. 32.

ANCHOR, is the emblem of hope, and taken for such in a spiritual, as well as in a temporal sense; hope being, as it were, the anchor which holds us firm to our faith in all adversities, p. 18, n. 10. the arms of Goodreod is gules, an anchor in pale argent, the timber thereof or.

ANIME, see **INCENSED**.

ANNULET, a ring or little circle. Leigh supposes annulets to be rings of mail, which was an armour of defence long before the hardness of steel was invented; the Romans by the ring represented liberty and nobility, and by its circular form signifies strength and eternity. p. 1.

ANTE,

ANTE, ingrafted, or pieces let one into another, like dove-tail, see p 25. n. 7.

ANTELOPE, is as large as a goat, his horns are almost straight, tapering gradually from his head up; a long and slender neck, feet, legs and body like a deer, how heralds introduced the antelope as the example, we leave to them, p. 11. n. 21.

APAUMEE, is the hand open, with the full palm appearing, the thumb and fingers at full length, see p. 9, n. 32.

ARCH DUKE'S CROWN, is closed at the top by a scarlet cap, encompassed with a circle of gold adorned with eight strawberry leaves, and closed by two circles of gold set with pearls meeting in a globe crossed like the Emperor's, p. 12, n. 16.

ARCH, gules, 3 single arches argent, their capitals and pedestals or, name Arches, p. 27. n. 3.

ARGENT, is the French word for silver, and in heraldry is commonly white, p. 1. argent in heraldry signifies purity and innocence.

ARMED, signifies the horns, hoofs, beak, or talons of any beast or bird of prey, when borne of a different tincture from those of their bodies,

ARMS, are hereditary marks of honour and descent, composed of certain tinctures and figures, either assumed, or else granted by sovereigns, to distinguish illustrate persons, families, and communities.

ARMORY, one branch of the science of Heraldry,

Heraldry, consisting in the knowledge of coat armours, as to their blazons and various indentments.

ARRACHE, see ERASED.

ARRONDIE, signifies rounded or circular, see p. 6. n. 31. p. 9. n. 27.

ASSIS, signifies sitting, the example is a lion sejant gardant affronte, p. 13, n. 6.

ASS, is the lively emblem of patience, and is not without some good qualities, for of all animals that are covered with hair, he is least subject to vermin; he seems also to know his master, and can distinguish him from all other men, he has good eyes, a fine smell, and an excellent ear, p. 17. n. 7. argent, a fess between three asses passant, sable, by the name of Askewe.

ATCHIEVEMENT, is the Arms of some person or family, borne together with all the exterior ornaments of the shield, as helmet, mantle, crest, motto, &c.

ATHELSTAN's CROSS, party per saltire, gules and azure on a besant; a cross botone or. This was the banner of Athelstan, who expelled the Danes, subdued the Scots, and reduced this country to one monarchy, p. 19. n. 14.

ATTIRE, a term used to express the entire horns of a stag or buck, fixed on a piece of the skull, p. 13. n. 33.

ATTIRED, is said of the horns of stags or bucks,

bucks, when of different tinctures from their bodies.

AVELLANE, so called, because the quarters of it resemble a filberd nut, p. 8. n. 27.

AUGMENTATIONS, signifies a particular mark of honour, borne either on an inescutcheon, or a canton, as the Baronets of England, see p. 27. n. 15. *Note.* When Augmentations are borne on a chief, fess, canton, or quarter, the paternal coat keeps its natural place, and is blazoned first.

AZURE, is the colour blue, in engraving this colour is expressed by horizontal lines from the dexter to the sinister side of the shield, see p. 1.

B.

BAILLONNE signifies a lion rampant, holding a staff in his mouth, p. 10. n. 15.

BANDE, see BEND sinister.

BANDED, is any thing tied round with a band, as a garb, or wheat sheaf, when the band is of a different colour.

BANNER, a flag, standard, or ensign, carried at the end of a lance.

BAR, containing a fifth part of the field, and is borne in several parts of the field, where as the fess is confined to the center, p. 5. n. 16.

BARBED,

BARBED, this term is used when the green leaves which inclose the rose, and appear on the edges of it, are of a different tincture.

BARBEE, or **BARBED**, a cross, so termed, as its extremities are like the barbed irons used for striking of fish, p. 6. n. 14.

BARON AND FEMME, is used in blazoning the arms of a man and his wife marshalled together side by side. Baron expresses the husband's side of the shield, which is the dexter, femme the sinister, see p. 11. n. 3.

BARON'S CORONET, see Crowns English.

BARNACLES, are instruments to curb unruly horses, p. 4. n. 35.

BAR-GEMEL, signifies a double bar, p. 5. n. 19.

BARRY, is when the field is divided by horizontal lines into four, six, or more equal parts, p. 7. n. 17.

BARRY-BENDY, is a field equally divided into four, six, or more equal parts by lines, from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and from side to side interchangeably varying the tinctures, p. 7. n. 20.

BARRY-INDENTED, or barry of six, argent and azure indented one in the other, p. 7. n. 19.

BARRY-PILY, of eight pieces gules, and argent, p. 7. n. 18.

BARRULY, see **BARRY**.

BARRULET,

BARRULET, the fourth of the bar, p. 5.
n. 18.

BASE, is the bottom or lower part of the shield, the base point, p. 1. letter H.

IN BASE, is the position of any thing placed in the lowest part of the shield, see p. 15.
n. 33.

BAT, see **RERE MOUSE**.

BATUNE, or **BASTON**, signifying a staff, in heraldry is generally used as a rebatement on coats of arms to denote illegitimacy, as in the arms of the D. of Grafton, and St. Albans, p. 5. n. 35.

BATTELED ARRONDIE, signifies the battlement to be circular on the top, and is a line of partition, p. 9. n. 27.

BATTELED-EMBATTELED, is one battlement upon another, and is a line of partition, p. 9. n. 28.

BATTERING-RAM. This instrument being a tree or long beam, strengthened at one end with an iron head, and horned of the same like a ram (from whence it took its name), was hung up by two chains, and swung forwards and backwards, by numbers of men, to beat down the walls of a besieged town or city, p. 27. n. 7.

BATTLE-AXE, was a weapon anciently used in war, having an axe on the one side, whence it takes the name, and a point on the other, either to cut or drive into the bodies of enemies;

enemies; as also a point at the end, so that they could thrust, or cleave; of great service then, when swords would not do execution upon armour; whereas these, with their weight and a strong arm, broke through all, p. 18. n. 21.

BEAKED, a term for the bills of birds when borne of a different tincture from their bodies.

BEARING, see **CHARGES**.

BEACON, in ancient times, upon the invasion of an enemy, beacons were set on high hills, with an iron pot on the top, wherein were pitch, hemp, &c. which when set on fire alarmed the country, and is called a beacon from its beckoning the people together. In the Reign of Edward III. every county in England had one, p. 4. n. 16.

BEAR, is a fierce creature, naturally slothful, heavy and lumpish, but with all his bold and daring; bears are frequent in coat armour, p. 13. n. 9.

BEAVER, is the only animal among quadrupeds that has a tail covered with scales, serving as a rudder to direct its motions in the water; it is singular in its conformation, as having, like birds, but one and the same vent for its natural discharges. Beavers are industrious and laborious; they erect their houses near the shore, in the water collected by means of a dam; they are built on piles, and are either round or oval; in case of floods, they frequently
make

make two or three stories in each dwelling ; they collect a magazine of winter provisions, and appoint an overseer in the society, who gives a certain number of strokes with his tail, as a signal for repairing to particular places, either for mending defects, or at the approach of an enemy. Argent a beaver erected sable, devouring a fish proper, armed gules ; this coat is in a window of New-inn Hall, London, p. 17. n. 9.

BEE-HIVE, bees are the most wonderful and profitable insects yet known ; they have three properties of the best kind of subjects ; they keep close to their king ; are very industrious for their livelihood, expelling all idle drones ; they will not sting any but such as first provoke them ; in heraldry they represent industry : argent a b e-hive beset with bees, diversely volant, sable, by the name of Rooe, p. 17. n. 21.

BELLS, are used as the proclaimers of joyful solemnity, and designed for the service of God, by calling the people to it, p. 26. n. 23. sable a fess ermine, between three bells argent, is the arms of Bell.

BELLED, having bells affixed to some part, see a Hawk rising and Belled, p. 9. n. 10.

BEND, is an ordinary formed by two diagonal lines drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and contains the third part if charged ; and uncharged, the fifth of the field ; it is

C

supposed

supposed to represent a shoulder belt, or a scarf, p. 5. n. 8.

BEND-SINISTER, is that which comes from the sinister chief to the dexter base, or from left to right, p. 5. n. 33.

IN BEND, is when things borne in arms are placed diagonally, from the dexter chief to the sinister base, see p. 15. n. 30. p. 16. n. 18.

PER BEND, is when the field, or charge, is equally divided by a line drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base ; parted per bend, or and vert, by the name of Hawley. p. 5. n. 14.

BENDY, is when a field, or charge, is divided into four, six, or more parts diagonally, p. 7. n. 21.

BENDLET, is one of the diminutives of the bend, and is in size half of a bend, p. 5. n. 9.

BESANTS, or **BEZANTS**, are pieces of gold without any impression, and were the current coin of old Byzantium, now called Constantinople, (the value of one being 375l. sterling, according to Kent in his abridgement of Gullim) and supposed to have been introduced in arms by those who were at the holy war, see p. 1.

BEZANTY, A **CROSS**, being composed of bezants, p. 8. n. 18.

BILLETS, are oblong squares, by some taken for bricks, but is generally supposed to be letters made up in that form. p. 4. n. 30,

BILLETTY, signifies a field strewed with
billets

billets when they exceed ten, otherwise their number and position must be expressed.

BIRD-BOLT, a small arrow p. 4. n. 27.

TO BLAZON, is to express in proper terms all that belongs to Coats of Arms.

BOAR, though void of horns is an absolute champion, for he hath weapons, which are his strong and sharp tusks, also his target to defend himself, for which he useth often to rub his shoulders and sides against trees, to harden them against the stroke of his adversary, p. 13. n. 20.

BONNET, a cap or bonnet, worn within a coronet.

BORDURE, or **BORDER**, were used for the distinguishing not only one nation or tribe from another, but also to distinguish particular persons descended of one family and from the same parents (which goes round the extremities of the field), should always contain the fifth part thereof, and may be borne plain or charged, p. 7. n. 1. to 15.

BOTONE, or **BOTONNY**, A **CROSS**, this term is given because its extremities resemble the trefoil, p. 6. n. 13.

BRACED, or **BRAZED**, signifies figures of the same sort interlacing one another, as the example, three chevronels, braced in base, p. 9. n. 30.

BREAST-PLATE, see **CUIRASS**.

BRETESSE, is embatteled on both sides.

BRIDGE, he beareth or, on a bridge of three arches in fess gules, masoned sable, the streams transfluent proper, a fane argent, by the name of Trowbridge, of Trowbridge. This seems to have been given to the bearer as an allusion to his name, *quasi Trowbridge*, with respect to the current and fall of the streams passing through the arches, p. 19. n. 22.

BRISE, see **ROMPU**.

BROGUE, or shoe, a token of expedition, p. 4. n. 9.

BRONCHANT, see **OVER-ALL**.

BRUNSWICK, CROWN OF, p. 12. n. 19.

BUCKLER, see **SHIELD**.

BUCKLES, anciently wore by persons of repute and honour to their military belts and girdles, and is a bearing both ancient and honourable, and is the token of faith and service, see p. 26. n. 9.

BUGLE-HORN, or HUNTING HORN, is a frequent bearing in heraldry; note, when the mouth and strings of this instrument are of different tinctures from the horn, then in blazon they must be named, and when it is adorned with rings, then it is termed verolee, p. 18. n. 23.

BULL, the strength of a bull is in his neck, he is headstrong, and by his countenance you may know his force or gentleness; but all his threatenings

threatenings are with his fore feet : when he is angry and disposed to fight, he diggeth the earth, and with them casteth it from him with violence, p. 13. n. 12.

BUR, was a broad ring of iron behind the hand, on the spears used at tilting.

C

CABOSHED, or **CABOSSED**, is when the head of a beast is cut close, and full-faced, having no neck left to it, p. 9. n. 20.

CALTRAP, see **GALLTRAP**,

CALVARY CROSS, resembles the cross on which our Saviour suffered on Mount Calvary, and is always set upon steps, p. 8. n. 19.

CAMEL, is a wonderful creature for enduring hunger and thirst, and carrying great burthens through the deserts of Arabia, &c. p. 13. n. 23.

CANTON, so called, because it occupies but a corner of the field, and is the third of the chief, p. 5. n. 31.

CANTONED, signifies a cross between four figures.

CANNETS, a term for ducks, when they are represented without beak or feet. Argent, a chevron gules, between three Cannets sable, name Dubisson.

CAP OF DIGNITY, is made of crimson velvet, lined and turned up with ermine, worn
by

by nobility; such a cap was sent by Pope Julius the second, with a sword, to King Henry the VIII. for his writing a book against Martin Luther.

CAPARISONED, is a horse completely furnished for the field.

CARBUNCLE, see **ESCARBUNCLE**,

CARDINAL's HAT. Pope Innocent the IV. ordained, that cardinals should wear red hats, whereby he would signify that those that entered into that order ought to expose themselves even to the shedding of their blood and hazard of their lives (if required) in the defence of ecclesiastical liberty. The field argent, a cardinal's hat, with strings pendant and plaited in true-love, the ends meeting in base gules: these are the arms of Sclavonia, p. 18. n. 11.

CASQUE, see **HELMETS**.

CASTLE, is the emblem of grandeur and magnificence, sanctuary and safety. Castles have been granted for arms to such as have reduced them by main force, or been the first that mounted their walls, either by open assault, or by escalade. He beareth or, a castle triple towered gules, the port displayed of the first, leaved argent, p. 19. n. 19.

CAT, A MOUNTAIN, a wild cat, this is a creature well known, therefore needs no description; in heraldry is taken for the symbol of liberty, vigilance, forecast and courage, p. 17. n. 16.

CATHERINE WHEEL,

CATHERINE WHEEL, so called from St. Catherine the Virgin, who had her limbs broke in pieces by its iron teeth, p. 4. n. 5.

CELESTIAL CROWN, see p. 12. n. 1.

CENTAUR, see **SAGITTARIUS**.

CERCELEE or **RECERLEE**, **A CROSS**, signifies circling, or curling at the ends like a ram's horn, p. 8. n. 4.

CHAIN-SHOT, some have taken this to be the head of a club called a holy water sprinkler, others to be balls of wildfire, but is generally supposed to be chain-shot, p. 27. n. 8.

CHAPPE, signifies cloaked, from *chappe* a cloak, and as *Colombiere* represents it, is no other than dividing the chief, by lines drawn from the center of the upper edge to the angles below, into three parts, the sections on the sides being of a different metal or colour from the rest, p. 19. n. 4.

CHAPEAU, see **CAP OF DIGNITY**.

CHAPERONNE, an old French word signifying a hood to cover the head, such as friars wear; with as much hanging down as covers the shoulders and part of the arms, p. 19. n. 10.

CHAPOURNET, a little hood.

CHAPLET, a garland, or headband of flowers, p. 12. n. 27.

CHARLEMAIGN'S CROWN, this crown which is divided into eight parts, is made of gold, weighing fourteen pound, and is still preserved at Nuremberg.

The

The fore part of the crown is decorated with twelve jewels, all unpolished.

On the second part, on the right hand, is our Saviour sitting between two Cherubs, with each four wings, whereof two are upward, and two downward, and under, this motto, *Per me Reges regnant.*

The third part on the same side, has only gems and pearls.

On the fourth part, is King Hezekiah sitting, holding his head with his right hand, and by his side, Isaiah the prophet, with a scroll, whereon is this motto, *Ecce adjiciam super Dies tuos 15 Annos* : also over the heads of these figures, *Isaias Propheta, Ezechias Rex.*

The fifth part, which is behind, contains jewels seme.

The sixth part has the effigy of a King crowned, and a scroll in his hand, with these words, *Honor Regis judiciam diligit* : as also over his head, *Rex David.*

The seventh part is only of gems ; but the eighth has a King sitting, with his crown upon his head, and on a scroll which he holds in both hands, is this motto, *Time Dominum, & Regem amato* : as likewise over his head, *Rex Solomon.*

On the top of this crown is a cross, whose fore part contains seventeen jewels, and in the top of the cross are these words, *IHS Nazarenus*

renus Rex Judeorum; as also in the arch or semicircle, these, *CHVONRADUS, DEI GRATIA, ROMANORUM IMPERATOR AUG.* which shews, that the semicircle was added after Charlemaign's time, by the Emperor Conrade, see p. 12. n. 5.

CHARGES, are all manner of figures or bearings whatsoever, borne in the field of a coat of arms, which are by custom become peculiarly proper only to the science.

CHARGED is said of any ordinary or figure, carrying any thing, is said to be charged therewith, azure, a saltire argent, surmounted of another gules, p. 27. n. 4.

CHAUSSE, signifies shod, and in blazon denotes a section in base, the line in the example is formed by proceeding from the extremity of the base part of the chief, and ascending to the top of the escutcheon on each side, p. 19. n. 5.

CHECKY, is composed of small squares of different tinctures alternately, and when on ordinaries, it differs from compons, by having three rows, p. 7. n. 7.

CHESS-ROOK, used in the game of chess, p. 4. n. 15.

CHEVALIER, or horseman armed at all points, now out of use, and only to be seen in coat armour.

CHEVELEE, is streaming, that is, the stream of light darting from a comet.

CHEVRON, representing the two rasters
D of

of a house, joined together and in chief, and descending in the form of a pair of compasses to the extremities of the shield, contains the fifth of the field, p. 5. n. 21.

PER-CHEVRON, is when the field is divided by such a line as helps to make the chevron, parted per chevron, sable and argent, by the name of Aston, p. 5. n. 27.

CHEVRONEL, is the diminutive, and in size half the chevron, p. 5. n. 22.

CHEVRONNY, is the parting of a shield into several equal partitions chevronwise, see p. 27. n. 10.

CHEVRONS BRACED, see **BRACED**.

CHEVRONS-COUCHEd, signifies lying sideways, p. 5. n. 24.

CHEVRONS CONTREPOINT, signifies to stand one upon the head of another, p. 5. n. 25.

CHIEF, is an ordinary formed by an horizontal line, and so termed because it hath place in the top or chief part, and contains in depth the third of the field, p. 5. n. 3.

IN CHIEF, is any thing borne in the chief part or top of the escutcheon, see p. 15. n. 18.

CHIEF AND FILLET, or, a chief argent; in the nether part thereof a fillet, azure; the fillet, according to Guillim, contains the fourth part of a chief, p. 19. n. 9.

CHIMERICAL, is such figures as have no other

other existence but in the imagination, see p. 10. n. 16, 19, 24, 22, 20, 21, &c.

CINQUEFOIL, five leaved grass, answering to the five senses in man, and signifies one that masters his affections, also one that overcometh his enemies, not only by valour, but wisdom, p. 1.

CIVICK-CROWN, was a reward for rescuing a citizen, p. 12. n. 24.

CLARION or **CLARICORD**, see **REST**.

CLECHEE, **A CROSS**, (voided and pomette) is spreading from the center towards the extremities, then end in an angle in the middle of the extremity, by lines from the two points that make the breadth till they come to join, p. 6. n. 17.

CLOSE, when the wings of a bird are down and close to the body, p. 9. n. 8.

CLOSET, is half the bar in breadth, p. 5. n. 17.

COCK, is a bird of noble courage, he is always prepared to battle, having his comb for an helmet, his beak for a cutlass to wound his enemy, and is a complete warrior armed cap-a-pee; he hath his legs armed with spurs, giving example to the valiant soldier to expel danger by fight and not by flight, p. 13. n. 14.

COCKATRICE, a monster which in his wings and legs partakes of the fowl, and in his tail of the snake, p. 11. n. 17.

COEUR, signifies a short line of partition in pale in the center of the escutcheon, which

extends but a little way, much short of top and bottom, and is there met by other lines, which form an irregular partition of the escutcheon, p. 19. n. 12.

COLOURS, and metals when engraved, are known by points and hatched lines; as **OR**, the metal gold, is known in engraving, by small dots or points; **ARGENT**, a metal which is white, and signifies silver, is always left plain; **GULES**, this colour is expressed by lines perpendicular, from top to bottom; **AZURE**, a colour known by horizontal lines from side to side; **SABLE**, a colour expressed by horizontal and perpendicular lines, crossing each other; **VERT**, a colour described by hatched lines from right to left diagonally; **PURPURE**, a colour known by hatched lines from the sinister chief to the dexter base, diagonally, see the example, p. 1.

Colours.		Names.	Stones.	Planets.
Yellow,	} which are termed in Heraldry	Or,	Topaz,	Sol,
White,		Argent,	Pearl,	Luna,
Red,		Gules,	Ruby,	Mars,
Blue,		Azure,	Sapphire,	Jupiter,
Green,		Vert,	Emerald,	Venus,
Purple,		Purpure,	Amethyst,	Mercury,
Black,		Sable,	Diamond,	Saturn,
Orange,		Tenne,	Hyacinth,	Dr ^a Head,
Murrey		Sanguine	Sardonix,	Dr ^a Tail.
Note, Gentlemen, Esquires, Knights, and Baronets				

Baronets arms, are blazoned by metals and colours. Barons, Viscounts, Earls, Marquisses and Dukes, by precious stones. Sovereign Princes, Kings, and Emperors, by planets.

COLLARED, signifies any animal having a collar.

COMBATANT, that is to say fighting, or rampant, face to face, p. 10. n. 11.

COMET, or **BLAZING-STAR**, according to Guillim, is not of an orbicular shape, as other celestial natures are; but doth protract its light in length, like to a beard, or rather dilate it in the midst, like a hairy bush, and growing thence taperwise in the manner of a fox's tail; it contracts its substance or matter from a slimy exhalation, and hath not its being from the creation; neither is it numbered among the things natural, mentioned in the history of Genesis, but is a liquid *præter naturam*; and yet placed with the heavenly bodies, because it seems to be of that kind. Comets are supposed to prognosticate dreadful and horrible events of things to come. They appear to be borne in coat-armour, of which the aforesaid author gives us an instance, thus, azure, a Comet, streaming in bend or, by the name of Cartwright, p. 24. n. 7.

COMPARTIMENTS, see **PARTITIONS**.

COMPLEMENT, this term signifies the moon when at her full.

COMPONY, is when a border, pale, bend, or

or other ordinary is made up of squares, consisting of metals and colours, and never above two rows, see p. 7. n. 6.

CONFRONTE, facing or fronting one another.

CONJOINED, or **CONJUNCT**, joined or put together, see p. 10. n. 22. p. 4. n. 32. p. 27. n. 11.

CONTOURNE, signifies a beast with its face to the sinister side of the field, p. 10. n. 23.

CONTRE, signifies counter.

CONFREBANDE, is bendy of six per bend sinister counterchanged.

CONTREPOINT, is when two chevrons meet in the fess points, the one rising from the base, the other inverted, falling from the chief, so that they are counter or opposite to one another, see p. 5. n. 25.

CONTRE-VAIR, or and gules; this fur differs from vair, by having its cups or bells of the sametinctures, placed base against base, and point against point, ranged with their heads and mouths one upon the other, as or, upon or, and gules upon gules, p. 11.

COOTE, the feathers about the head and neck are low, soft, and thick. The colour all over the body is black, deeper about the head; builds its nest of grass, broken reeds, &c. floating on the top of the water, so that it rises and falls with it; the reeds among which it is built, prevents its being carried down by the stream, p. 17. n. 17.

CORDED,

CORDED, ACROSS, signifies wound about with cords, as the example, p. 6. n. 6.

CORNISH-CHOUGH, is black, with red beak and legs, and is a noble bearing of antiquity, being accounted the king of crows, p. 13. n. 17.

CORSICA, CROWN OF, p. 12. n. 14.

COST or COTICE, is one of the diminutives of the bend, and in size is the fourth of the bend, seldom borne but in couple, with a bend between them, p. 5. n. 11, see an example, p. 22. n. 11.

COTICED, or COTISED, any thing that is accosted, sided, or accompanied by another, see p. 14. n. 20.

COTTON-HANK, p. 27. n. 6. Azure, a chevron between three Cotton-hanks, name Cotton
COUNTER-COMPONE, composed of small squares, but never above two rows, p. 7. n. 6.

COUNTER-CHANGED, is an intermixture of several metals and colours one against another, see an example, p. 16. n. 15. p. 7. n. 16. to 24.

COUNTER-PASSANT, is when two beasts are passing the contrary way to each other, p. 10. n. 6.

COUNTER.POTENT, see **POTENT**.

COUCHANT, signifies a beast lying down, but with his head lifted up, which distinguishes the beast so lying from dormant. The Lion in this position signifies the illustrious hero, as
also.

also repose, or voluntary lying down, and not by force, for his nature is such that he will not submit to correction, p. 10. n. 2.

COUPED, is when the head, or any other limb of an animal, is cut off, and not forcibly torn therefrom, p. 9. n. 20.

COUPED, or **HUMETTE**, **A CROSS**, signifies cut, or shortened, that the extremities reach not the out lines of the escutcheon, p. 8. n. 14.

COUPLE-CLOSE, so termed, from its inclosing by couples the chevron, and contains half the chevronel, p. 5. n. 23.

COURANT, or in full course, p. 10. n. 29.

COUVERT, denotes something like a piece of hanging, or a pavillion falling over the top of a chief, or other ordinary, so as not to hide, but only to be a covering to it, p. 19. n. 11.

COWARD, or **COWED**, is when a lion, or other animal, has its tail hanging down between its legs, p. 10. n. 13.

CRAMPONNEE, **A CROSS**, so termed, as it has at each end a cramp, or square piece coming from it, p. 8. n. 5.

CRENELLE, see **IMBATTELED**.

CRESCENT, or half moon, with its horns turned towards the chief of the shield; by this position it differs from the increscent and decrescient, see p. 4. n. 1.

CRESCENTED, **A CROSS**, that is, having a crescent at each end, p. 8. n. 35.

CREST,

CREST, is a figure placed upon a wreath; above the helmet or shield, see p. 26. n. 5.

CRESTED, is when a cock, or other bird, has its crest of a different tincture from its body.

CRINED, is a term when the hair of an animal differs in tincture from its body.

CRONEL, the iron head of a tilting spear, p. 4. n. 19.

CROSIER. This staff (according to Polydore Virgil) was given to bishops to chastise the vices of the people. It is called *Bacculus Pastoralis*, as given to them in respect of their pastoral charge and superintendency over their flock, as well for feeding them with wholesome doctrine, as for defending them from the incursions of the wolf, wherein they imitate the good and watchful shepherd, of whose crook this crosier hath a resemblance, p. 18. n. 8.

CROSSLET, A **CROSS**, that is, crossed at each end, p. 8. n. 11.

CROSS-BOW. This instrument military (according to Polydore) was invented by the Cretians, who out of it used to shoot stones. He beareth ermine, a cross-bow bent in pale gules, by the name of Arblaster, p. 18. n. 1.

CROSS, one of the honourable ordinaries, formed by two perpendicular lines meeting in four right angles near the center, and contains the third of the field if charged, uncharged the fifth, p. 5. n. 1.

E

CROSSES,

CROSSES, the first use we find made of crosses were in the expeditions to the wars in the Holy Land, in the year 1096. There were also at that time great numbers who took crosses which they received from the hands of the bishops and priests, and being made of cloth or taffeta, were sewed on their garments, for which their expeditions were called croisades; so by varying the form of the cross, each leader was known.

PER-CROSS, this term signifies the field to be divided into four equal parts, and to consist of metals and colours, or furs and colours without any charge occupying the quarters, but if the quarters be charged, then it is blazoned quarterly. He bears parted per cross, gules, and argent, by the name of Cock, p. 5. n. 2.

CROWNS FOREIGN, see each in its respective place.

CROWNS and CORONETS
of **ENGLAND**.

CROWN of the **KING** of **GREAT BRITAIN**, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, enriched with pearls and stones, and heightened up with four crosses pattee, and four fleurs-de-lis alternately; from these rise four arch diadems, adorned with pearls, which close under a mound, surmounted of a cross pattee, p. 2

PRINCE of **WALES's CORONET**, is a circle of gold set round with crosses pattee, and

and fleurs-de-lis, like the king's, but has only one arch, decorated with pearls, and surmounted of a mound and cross, and bordered with ermine, p. 2. n. 2.

YOUNGER SONS or BROTHERS of the **BLOOD ROYAL**. The coronets of the present Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, heightened up with four fleurs-de-lis, crosses pattee, and strawberry leaves alternate, p. 2. n. 3.

NEPHEWS of the **BLOOD ROYAL**, differ from the younger sons or brothers by having strawberry leaves on the rim, as theirs have fleurs-de-lis.

PRINCESS ROYAL, coronets of the Princesses of Great Britain, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and heightened up with crosses pattee, fleurs-de-lis, and strawberry leaves alternate, p. 2. n. 5.

DUKE's CORONET, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, enriched with pearls and stones, and set round with eight strawberry or parsley leaves, p. 2. n. 6. The first Duke since the conquest was Edward the black prince, eldest son to King Edward III. who in the year 1337 was created Duke of Cornwall.

MARQUIS's CORONET, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, set round with four strawberry leaves, and as many pearls on pyramidal points of equal height alternate, p. 2. n. 7. A marquis is next in dignity to a

duke. This degree of honour was instituted in 1337, by King Richard II. who at his coronation created Robert de Vere (then earl of Oxford) marquis of Dublin.

EARL's CORONET, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, heightened up with eight pyramidical points or spikes, on the tops of which are as many pearls, and are placed alternately below on the rim, with as many strawberry leaves, p. 2. n. 8. An earl is next in degree to a marquis, and his investiture, by girding with a sword, was first used by King Richard I. in his creating Hugh de Pufaz (bishop of Durham) earl of Northumberland.

VISCOUNT's CORONET, is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, having pearls set close to each other on the rim, without any limited number, which is his prerogative above the baron, who is limited, p. 2. n. 9. A viscount is the next degree of honour betwixt an earl and a baron, was first instituted by King Henry VI. who in the year 1440 conferred it upon John lord Beaumont, by letters patent.

BARON's CORONET, on a gold circle, bordered with ermine, four pearls, p. 2. n. 10. A baron is a dignity of honour next to a viscount; the first institutor of a baron by patent, was King Richard II. in the year 1388, created John Beauchamp of Holt, baron of Kidderminster.

Archbishops as dukes, and bishops as barons.

rons of parliament, distinguish their mitres by the former having their bandages enriched with ducal leaves, and the latter wearing them plain, in imitation of the ancient barons, before the present mode of pearls was introduced, p. 2 n. 11. & 12.

CRUSULY, is the field or charge strewed over with crosses.

CUMBENT, see LODGED.

CUIRASS, or breast-plate of armour, see p. 26. n. 1.

CUSHION, this bearing is looked upon as a mark of authority, and is borne by many ancient families, p. 26. n. 15. Gules three cushions ermine, buttoned and tasselled or, name Redman.

D

DANCETTE, is a larger sort of indenting, being wider and deeper than that called indented, whose points never exceed three in number, also one of the partition lines, p. 1.

DOUBLE-DANCETTE, a bend, according to Leigh, the bend double dancette is a mark of bastardy, p. 5. n. 13.

DAUPHIN'S CROWN, is a circle of gold, set round with eight fleurs-de-lis, closed at the top with four dolphins, whose tails conjoin under a fleur-de-lis, p. 12. n. 18.

DEBRUISED, is when a bend, or other ordinary

inary is placed over any animal whereby it is debarred of its natural freedom, p. 10. n. 17.

DECRESCENT, shews the state of the moon when she declines from her full to her last quarter, and differs from the increscent by having the horns towards the left side of the shield, p. 4. n. 3.

DEFAMED, signifies a creature to have lost its tail as if it were disgraced and made infamous by the loss thereof, p. 10. n. 14.

DEGRADED, A CROSS, from its having steps at each end, p. 8. n. 3.

DEMI, signifies the half of a thing, as a demi lion, see p. 9. n. 23.

DENMARK, CROWN of, p. 12. n. 10.

DETREMEN T, a term for the moon when eclipsed.

DEVOURING, see **VORANT**.

DEXTER-HAND, (the right hand) or side of the field, and is the male side in an impaled coat, p. 9. n. 32.

DEXTER-BASE, is the right side of the base, represented by the letter G, see p. 1.

DEXTER-CHIEF, is the angle on the right hand side of the chief, represented by the letter A, see p. 1.

DIAMOND, is a precious stone, which in heraldry signifies the colour black, or sable.

DIAPERED, is dividing the field in panes like fretwork, and filling the same with variety of figures, p. 7. n. 14.

DIFFERENCE,

DIFFERENCE, is a certain figure added to coats of arms, to distinguish one family from another, and how distant younger branches are from the elder, see **DISTINCTION OF HOUSES**.

DIFFAME, see **DEFAMED**.

DIMINUTIVES, the pale's diminutive is the **PALLET** and **ENDORSE**; the bend has the **GARTER**, **COST**, and **RIBBON**; the bar has the **CLOSET**, **BARRULET**, and **BARGEMEL**; the chevron, has the **CHEVRONEL** and **COUPLE-CLOSE**; the bend sinister has the **SCARPE** and **BATON**; the bordure, has the **ORLE** and **TRESSURE**; the quarter has the **CANTON**; the flanch has the **FLASQUE** and **VOIDER**, see each in its respective place.

DISMEMBERED, signifies a cross, or other thing cut in pieces, and set up at a small distance, but keeping the form of the figure, see p. 8. n. 9.

DISPLAYED, for the wings of a bird when they are expanded, as in the example, p. 9. n. 9.

DISTINCTION OF HOUSES. These differences serve to inform us, from what line the bearer of each is; these distinctions began about the time of Richard the Second, (according to Camden, Clarencieux).

FIRST HOUSE.

- Fig. 1. is the label for the first son.
 Fig. 2. the crescent for the second son.
 Fig. 3. the mullet for the third son.
 Fig. 4. the martlet for the fourth son.
 Fig. 5. the annulet for the fifth son.
 Fig. 6. the fleur-de-lis for the sixth son of
 the first house.

SECOND HOUSE.

Fig. 1. the crescent with the label on it for
 the first son of the second son.

Fig. 2. the crescent on the crescent for the
 second son of the second son, of the first house,
 and so on, see p. 3.

DISVELLOPED, signifies displayed, as co-
 lours flying, or spread out, are in heraldry
 often said to be disvelloped.

DOGE of VENICE, CROWN of, p. 12.
 n. 20.

DOLPHIN, is reckoned the king of fishes,
 and is used in several coats of arms: some au-
 thors suppose it is the emblem of friendship
 and prudence, because, when it apprehends a
 storm coming, it rises above the water and
 swims towards the shore, p. 26. n. 2.

DORMANT, signifies sleeping, p. 10. n. 1.

DOUBLINGS, are the linings of robes or
 mantles

mantles of state, or the mantlings in atchievements.

DOUBLE-HEADED, ALION, this instance is from Leigh, who says the bearer did homage to two princes (who both bore a lion rampant) for certain lands, by bearing the lion rampant with two heads, signifying the two princes he homaged, p. 10. n. 19.

DOUBLE-TAILED, a lion rampant, double tailed, p. 10. n. 18.

DOUBLE-FITCHY, A CROSS, each extremity having two points, p. 6. n. 7.

DOUBLE-PARTED, ACROSS, p. 8. n. 16.

DOUBLE TRESSURE, is two tressures, one within the other.

DOVE, is mild and meek, clean of kind, plenteous in increase, friend of company, and forgetful of wrongs, p. 17. n. 20.

DOVE-TAIL, one of the partition lines, wherein two different tinctures are set within one another in form of doves tails or wedges. p. 1.

DRAGON, is supposed to be an imaginary monster, but is used in heraldry, both in coats, crests, and supporters, p. 11. n. 22.

DRAGON's HEAD, in heraldry is the colour tenne, or orange colour.

DRAGON's TAIL, in heraldry is the term for sanguine or murrey, the colour of cold blood.

DUCAL CORONET, see crowns and coronets of England.

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E.

EAGLE, the eagle is accounted the king of birds, and signifies magnanimity and fortitude of mind, who seeks to combat with none but his equals.

SPREAD EAGLE, signifies an eagle with two heads, as the example. *Note*, according to Pourney, the reason why the Emperor of Germany bears an eagle with two necks, is this: on the union of the kingdom of Romania, now a province of Turkey in Europe, its arms, which were an eagle displayed fable, being the same as those of the Emperor, were united into one body, leaving it two necks as they are now, p. 13. n. 31.

EAGLET, when there are more than one eagle in a coat without some ordinary between them, then in blazon they are termed eaglets or young eagles.

EARL'S CORONET, see crowns and coronets of England.

EASTERN CROWN, so termed from its being like that worn formerly by the Jewish kings; it was made of gold with rays about it, as the example, p. 12. n. 2.

EEL SPEAR, an instrument used by fishermen for taking of eels, p. 26. n. 21. fable, a chevron between three eel spears, argent, name Stratele.

EGUISCE,

EGUISCE, A CROSS, is that which has the two angles at the ends cut off so as to terminate in points, p. 6. n. 3.

EIGHTFOIL, is eight leaved grafts. Sylvanus Morgan gives this as a difference of the eighth branch of a family.

ELECTORAL CROWN, is a scarlet cap faced with ermine, diademed with half a circle of gold set with pearls, supporting a globe, with a cross of gold on the top, p. 12. n. 15.

ELEPHANT, was among the ancients the emblem of a king, because they fancied he could not bow his knees, also because his long teeth, which are looked upon as horns, betokened sovereignty and dominion, p. 13. n. 11.

ELEVATED, as wings elevated, or erect signify the points of them turned upwards, see p. 9. n. 14.

EMBOWED, seldom used but to the dolphin, to signify the crookedness of his motion in swimming, p. 10. n. 35.

EMERALD, a stone, it signifies in heraldry the colour vert or green.

ENMANCHE, see **MANCHE**.

ENALURON, for a border charged with birds, p. 7. n. 9.

EN-ARRIERE, signifies any creature borne with its back to view, see p. 17. n. 22. 23.

ENDORSE, is the fourth of the pale, seldom borne but when a pale is between two of them, p. 5. n. 6.

ENGRAILED, a sort of lines by which ordinaries are diversified, composed of semi-circles, the teeth or points of which enter the field, p. 1. also a bordure, see p. 7. n. 2.

ENHANSED, is when an ordinary is placed above its usual situation, which chiefly happens to the bend and its diminutives, p. 9. n. 29

ENGOULEE, A CROSS, a term for crosses saltires, &c. when their extremities enter the mouths of lions, leopards, &c. p. 6. n. 23.

ENMANCHE, is when the chief has lines drawn from the center of the upper edge of the chief to the sides, to about half the breadth of the chief, wherein it differs from chappe, which comes from the top to the bottom of the chief, p. 19. n. 3.

ENSIGNED, signifies ornamented, as in the example, a man's heart gules, ensigned with a crown or, p. 16. n. 32.

ENTE, signifies grafted or ingrafted, this term is used in the fourth grand quarter of His Majesty's Arms, viz. Brunswick and Lunenburg impaled with Saxony, ente-en-point, that is grafted in point.

ENTOYER, for a bordure charged with dead or artificial things, to the number of eight, p. 7. n. 13.

ENVIRONNE, a French term for a lion, or other figure, when encompassed or environed round with other things, as bezants, &c.

ENURNEY,

ENURNEY, for a bordure charged with beasts, p. 7. n. 10.

EPLOYE, see **DISPLAYED**.

ERADICATED, a term for a plant torn up by the root.

ERASED, is when the head or limb of any creature is violently torn from the body, so that it seems to be jagged, p. 9. n. 21.

ERECT, signifies any thing upright, or perpendicularly elevated, p. 9. n. 14.

ERMINE, is black spots on a white field, p. 11.

ERMINE, A **CROSS**, or four ermine spots in cross, p. 6. n. 15.

ERMINES, is white spots on a black field, p. 11.

ERMINITES, is the field white and the spots black, with one red hair on each side, p. 11.

ERMINOISE, is the field gold, and the spots black, p. 11.

ESCALOP SHELL, was the pilgrims ensign in their expeditions and pilgrimages to holy places; they were wore on their hoods and hats, and were of such a distinguishing character, that Pope Alexander the Fourth, by a bull, discharged giving the use of them, but to pilgrims who were truly noble; and are now become of great use in armory, p. 18. n. 2.

ESCARBUNCLE, a precious stone; the ancients drew it in this form to express those rays

rays which issue from the center, which is the stone, p. 4. n. 4.

ESCROL, see SCROL.

ESCUTCHEON, or shield, in arms is meant the original shield used in war, and on which arms were originally borne; the surface of the escutcheon is termed the field, because it contains such honourable marks as anciently were acquired in the field.

POINTS of the ESCUTCHEON, are meant certain points or locations, in which the figures or charges of the field happen to be particularly placed; the shield is said to represent the body of a man, and has its parts taken therefrom, as by the example p. 1. A, signifies that part to be the dexter, or right hand chief; B, the precise middle chief; C, the sinister, or left hand chief; D, the collar, or honour point, in regard that eminent men, as knights of the garter, thistle, &c. wear their badges of honour about their necks; in like manner is E called the heart, or fess point, as being the exact middle of the shield; F, the nombril or navel point; G, H, I, the dexter, middle, and sinister base points; whence particular heed ought to be had thereto for the more plain describing the position or seat of the thing borne; for the same figure, in the very same tinctures, borne in different points of the escutcheon, renders those bearings as many different arms. *Note*, the dexter side of the escutcheon

escutcheon answers to the left hand, and the sinister side to the right hand of the person that looks on it, see the example p. 1.

ESCUTCHEON of **PRESENCE**, is that escutcheon in which a man bears the coat of arms of his wife, being an heiress, see p. 11. n. 4.

ESPRIT ST. CROSS of. This cross is worn by the knights of that order, in France, p. 8. n. 22.

ESTOILE, or star, and differs from the mullet by having 6 waved points, and those of the mullet consists of five plain points, p. 4. n. 33.

EXPANDED, see **DISPLAYED**.

EYES, are borne in armory, and are emblems of vigilancy and vivacity, barry nebule of six pieces, azure and argent, on a chief of the second, three eyes gules, name De la Hay, of Ireland, p. 27. n. 9.

F

FALCON, this bird is borne in the same postures as the eagle, so hath the same terms, except when with hood, bells, virols, (or rings) and leishes; then in blazon he is said to be hooded, belled, jessed and leished, and the colours thereof must be named, p. 9. n. 10.

FER DE FOURCHETTE, A **CROSS**, so termed,

termed, by having at each end a forked iron, like that formerly used by soldiers to rest their muskets on, p. 6. n. 18.

FESS, one of the honourable ordinaries, and contains a third of the field, some authors say it was a belt of honour given as a reward by kings, &c. for services in the army, p. 5. n. 15.

PER FESS, is when the field, or charge is equally divided by a horizontal line. He bears parted per fess or and azure, by the name of Zusto, of Venice, p. 5. n. 20.

PER-FESS and PALE, signifies the field to be divided into three parts, by the fess line, and the pale line from the fess point to the middle base point, p. 7. n. 30.

FESS POINT, is the center of the escutcheon, see p. 1. letter E.

FEUILLE-DE-SCIE, signifies an ordinary, as a fess, or a pale, is indented only on the one side, because then it looks like a saw, as the French word denotes, p. 19. n. 8.

FIELD, is the surface of the escutcheon or shield, which contains the charge or charges.

FIGURED, is those bearings which are depicted with a human face, p. 16. n. 25.

FILE, see LABEL.

FILLET, is an ordinary, which, according to Guillim, contains the fourth part of a chief, p. 19. n. 9.

FIMBRIATED, A CROSS, having a narrow
bordure,

bordure, or hem, of another tincture, see p. 6.
n. 2.

FIRE, in heraldry signifies those who being ambitious of honour, perform brave actions, with an ardent courage in the service of their prince and country, argent a chevron voided, azure, between three flames of fire proper, by the name of Wells, p. 16. n. 26.

FIRE-BALL, or bomb, inflamed proper, p. 18. n. 14.

FITCHY, signifies fixed, this term is used for crosses, when the lower branch ends in a sharp point, and was used by the primitive christians to fix in the ground for devotion, p. 6. n. 5.

FITCHY, A CROSS, is when it has the part which comes to the middle base point, pointed at the foot, or taper from the center, as if to fix in the ground, p. 6. n. 5.

DOUBLE FITCHY, A CROSS, each extremity having two points, p. 6. n. 7.

FLANK, is that side of an escutcheon, which is between the chief and the base.

FLANCHES, the flanch is composed of an arched line, drawn from the upper angle of the escutcheon to the base point of one side, and so on the other, the arches almost meeting in the middle of the field, they are never borne single, but in couples, and always in the flanks of the shield, p. 9. n. 5.

FLASQUES, is like the flanch, but smaller,
G given

given as a reward for virtue and learning, p. 9. n. 6.

FLEURY, A CROSS. This cross is differenced from the cross-flory by its having a line between the ends of the cross and the flowers, which that has not, p. 8. n. 32.

FLESH-POT, the flesh-pots of Egypt are objected to the fleshly-minded Jews, who were contented to forsake the hope of the blessed Canaan, to enjoy again their belly cheer; and Esau's mess of pottage is, with many, of more esteem than the birth-right and inheritance of the heavenly Canaan, p. 18. n. 15.

FLECKED, a line of partition; *note*, the flecked line has never but one rising, as the example, p. 6. n. 25.

FLEXED, signifies bent, see p. 16. n. 21.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, by some this flower is called the lily, or flower of the flag, and has only three leaves, by which it differs from the lily of the garden, that having always five; others suppose it to be the top of a sceptre; some the head of the French battle-axe; others the iron of a javelin used by the ancient French, which last is the most probable conjecture, p. 18. n. 19.

FLORY, signifies flowered with the French lily.

FLORY, A CROSS, differs from the patonce, by having the flowers at the ends circumflex and turning down, p. 8. n. 31.

FLOWERS,

FLOWERS, in heraldry signify hope, denote human frailty, and momentary prosperity.

FORCENE, signifies a horse rearing, or standing on his hinder legs, p. 17. n. 4.

FORMEE, see **PATTEE**.

FOUNTAIN, we find fountains borne by Stourton of Stourton, being a bend between six fountains, in signification of six springs, whereof the river Sture, in Wiltshire, hath its beginning, and passeth along to Stourton, the seat of that barony, p. 4. n. 29.

FOURCHY, A CROSS, signifies forked at the ends, or divided, p. 6. n. 8.

FOX, hath a pregnant wit, and is subtle; it may properly represent those who have done signal service to their prince and country, upon embassies, &c. where there is more use for wit and dexterity, than for strength or valour, p. 17. n. 15.

FRENCH-CROWN, is a circle, decorated with stones, and heightened up with eight arched diadems, arising from as many fleurs-de-lis, that conjoin at the top under a fleur-de-lis, all of gold, p. 12. n. 7.

FRET, a figure resembling two sticks lying saltireways, and interlaced within a maulcle, by some termed Harrington's Knot, others the Herald's True Lover's Knot, p. 4. n. 31.

FRETTY, the ancients used a moveable tower built of wood, and of such a height, that the towers of them overlooked the battle-

ments of the city; they were covered with raw hides, to prevent their being burnt, and had also a net-work of ropes which hung before them, in order to deaden the violence of the stones that were thrown against them by the besieged; the net-work seems to be what fretty was originally taken from. See Collyer's History of England, vol. 3. p. 47. and the example, p. 7. n. 29.

FRETTED, A CROSS, (or four bastons fretted and pointed) in form of five mascles, p. 8. n. 13. or four bastons in true lover's knot, p. 8. n. 15.

FRETTED, in triangle, see p. 10. n. 34. Azure, three trouts fretted in triangle, head on tail argent, by the name of Trowtebeck.

FRUCTED, a term given in blazon to all trees bearing fruit.

FURS, is the artificial trimming or furring of robes and garments of the nobility, &c. p. 11.

FURCHY, signifies a tail forked, some say quevee furchy.

FUSIL, derived from the French word *fusee*, a spindle, it is longer and more acute than the lozenge, p. 3. n. 6.

FUSIL, or a spindle of yarn, p. 4. n. 14.

FUSILLY, is when the field or charge is filled with fusils, p. 7. n. 28.

GAD-

G

GAD-BEE; this fly maketh a humming noise when he flieth, by some called the dun-fly, by others the horse-fly, which in summer so much torments cattle. He beareth fable three gad-bees volent, argent, by the name of Burning-hill, p. 17. n. 23.

GAL-TRAP, or Caltrap, used in war, when thrown in the way, to gall horses, which they do, always having one point upright, p. 4. n. 23.

GAMB, so termed when the whole fore leg of a lion, or other beast, is borne in arms; but if it be couped or erazed near the middle joint, then it is called a paw, p. 16. n. 1.

GARBE, for a sheaf of wheat, or any other grain, it signifies plenty, community, friendship, and is a type of the resurrection, p. 4. n. 6.

GARDANT, signifying a beast full faced, looking right forward, guarding, preserving, &c. p. 10. n. 5.

GARLAND, a wreath of branches, or flowers.

GARDEVISURE, is that part of the helmet, which is the safe-guard and defence of the face.

GARNISHED, signifies the ornament set on any change whatsoever.

GARTER,

CARTER, the half of a bendlet, p. 5. n. 10.

GAUNTLET, an iron glove that covered the hand of a cavalier when armed cap-a-pee; gauntlets were introduced about the thirteenth century, the casque and these were always borne in the ancient processions; gauntlets were frequently thrown like the glove by the way of challenge, p. 4. n. 21.

AT GAZE, when a beast of chase looks full at you, p. 10. n. 21.

GEMELLS, see **BAR-GEMELLS**.

GIRON, see **GYRON**.

GLIDING, this term is used for serpents, snakes, or adders, when moving forward.

GOAT, in fight is not so hardy as politic, therefore a martial man that useth more policy than valour in atchieving a victory, may very aptly bear for his coat-armour this beast, p. 13. n. 22.

GOBONATED, or Gobony, is always of one row of squares and no more, p. 7. n. 5.

GOLDEN-FLEECE, is worn by the knights of that order in Spain, instituted by Philip, duke of Burgundy, in memory of Gideon's Fleece, p. 17. n. 8.

GOLPS, are roundles of the purple tincture, p. 1.

GONFANNON, a banner, standard, or ensign, p. 4. n. 28.

GORGED, signifies a lion or other animal having a crown about its neck, p. 9. n. 23.

GRAS-

GRASHOPPER, amongst the Athenians, Grasshoppers were so much esteemed, that they wore gold ones in their hair, as a mark of nobility, p. 18. n. 5.

GRAND SEIGNOR'S CROWN, is a turband, enriched with pearls and diamonds, p. 12. n. 6.

GRIFFIN, is used in heraldry, but is an imaginary animal, never to be found but in painting, feigned by the ancients to be half an eagle, and the other half a lion, p. 26. n. 10.

GRIFFIN, male; this chimerical creature is half an eagle and half a lion, having large ears, but no wings (we may say it owes its being to the heralds), p. 11. n. 16.

GRINGOLLEE, A CROSS, a term for crosses, saltires, &c. whose extremities end with the heads of serpents, p. 6. n. 12.

GULES, signifies the colour red, and in engraving is represented by perpendicular lines, p. 1.

GUN-STONE, see **PELLET**.

GUTTY, or Gutte, from the Latin *gutta*, a drop, is said of a field, or bearing filled with drops, p. 4. n. 3. When these figures are black, signify drops of pitch, which in blazon, are termed *guty de poix*; so when blue, *guty de larmes*, denoting drops of tears; when white, *guty d' eau*, signifying drops of water; when yellow, *guty d' or*, denoting drops of liquid gold; when green, *guty de vert*, as signifying

signifying the drops of oil olive; and when red, *guty de sang*, as representing drops of blood; their form or shape is the same, only the colours change their names.

GUZES, are roundles of the sanguine manney, or blood colour.

GYRON, signifies a gore in a garment, p. 9. n. 1.

GYRONNY, is where a field is divided into six, eight, ten, or twelve triangular parts, of two different tinctures, and the points all uniting in the center of the field; gyrons signify unity, because they are never borne single, p. 7. n. 24.

H

HANDS, in heraldry signify power, equity, fidelity, and justice; argent three sinister hands, coupéd at the wrist gules, by the name of Maynard.

HARP; by the harp (saith Pierius) men used to signify a man of a stayéd, well composéd and temperéd judgment, because therein are conjoined diverse distinct sounds in note or accent; which office man seemeth to perform, when he doth moderate and reconcile his disordered and repugnant affections unto reason, p. 18. n. 17. The arms of the kingdom of Ireland are Jupiter, a harp sol, stringed luna.

HARPY, a poetical monster feigned to have

have the face of a virgin, and body like a vulture, p. 11. n. 18.

HARROWS, ermine three harrows conjoined in the nombril point gules, with a wreath argent, and as the second toothed or, name Harrow, p. 27. n. 11.

HARVEST-FLY, he beareth sable, an harvest-fly in pale, volent argent, by the name of Bolowre, p. 17. n. 22.

HATCHMENT, is the coat of arms of a person dead, being usually placed on the front of a house.

HAURIANT, a term to express any fish erect, or upright, as if they were refreshing themselves by sucking in the air, p. 10. n. 31.

HAWK, a bird of prey, and for its bigness is a very bold and courageous bird, much used in heraldry, p. 9. n. 10.

HAWKS-BELL, is of great antiquity, being worn by the high priests on the skirts of their upper garments in divine worship, p. 13. n. 35.

HAY-FORK, p. 26. n. 8. argent a hay-fork between three mullets sable, is the arms of Viscount Conyngham.

HEARTS, in heraldry were given to denote the valour or sincerity of the bearer, when arms were the reward of virtue.

HEDGE-HOG, according to Guillim, signifies a man expert in gathering of substance, and one that providently layeth hold upon

H

proffered

proffered opportunity, so by making hay whilst the sun shines, preventeth future want. Azure, three hedge-hogs or, by the name of Abrahall, p. 17. n. 6.

HELMETS, the helmet is a covering for the head, which the ancients used to ornament according to the degree of nobility, with buckles, studs, and circles of gold, and decorated with jewels; and our manner of bearing of crests thereon is from the ancient fancy of the Greeks and Romans, who used to adorn them with some kind of monstrous device, as the head, mouth, or paw of a lion, to make them appear more terrible, p. 3.

The first, is the helmet of a king, prince, or duke, and is full forward, open-faced, and garde-visure.

The second, is the helmet of a marquis, earl, viscount. and baron, which is in profile, open-faced and garde-visure.

The third helmet standing direct forward, with the beaver open and without guards, for a knight or baronet.

The fourth, is a helmet side ways with the beaver close, which is for all esquires and gentlemen; *note*, the helmets were copied from originals in the Tower.

Note, if two helmets are to be on one shield, they must be placed facing one another, as if two persons were looking at each other; but if three helmets are to be placed on one shield, the middlemost

middlemost must stand directly forward, and the other two on the side facing towards it, like two persons looking upon the third.

HIACINTH, see HYACINTH.

HEMP-BREAK, an instrument to make hemp soft and fit for use, p. 4. n. 10.

HONOUR-POINT, is that point next above the centre of the shield, and is expressed by the letter D, plate 1.

HORSE, is a favourite beast among all nations, as being more useful to man than any other of the creation, either in peace or war, service or pleasure; naturally courageous, haughty, jealous of being out-done by another, tractable, docible and fleet, very beautiful, and knows his master; and is looked upon as the emblem of war, p. 13. n. 8.

HUMETTY, signifies an ordinary which is cut off, and no where reaches to the edges of the shield, see plate 8. n. 14.

HUNTING-HORN, see BUGLE-HORN.

HURTS, are roundles of the azure-colour, p. 1.

HYACINTH, is a precious stone of a yellowish red hue, and in heraldry is used to express tenne, in blazoning the arms of the nobility.

I

IMBATTELED, or Crenelle, a term for the battlements of towers, churches, and houses, and is one of the lines of partition, p. 1.

IMBOWED, see **EMBOWED**.

IMBRUED, signifies any thing to be bloody, p. 9. n. 35.

TO IMPALE, is to conjoin two coats of arms paleways; women impale their arms with those of their husband: see p. 11. n. 3.

IMPERIAL CROWN, is a circle of gold, adorned with stones and pearls, heightened with fleurs-de-lis, bordered and seeded with pearls, raised in the form of a cap, voided at the top like a crescent; from the middle of the cap rises an arched fillet enriched with pearls, and surmounted of a mound, whereon is a cross of pearls, p. 12. n. 3.

INCREMENT, see **INCRESCENT**.

INCENCED, a term for leopards and panthers, when represented with fire issuing from their mouths and ears, see p. 13. n. 7.

INCRESCENT, shews the state of the moon, from her entrance into her first quarter, by having her horns towards the right side of the shield, it signifies the rising of families, and even of states, for which reason it is borne by the Turks, p. 4. n. 2.

INDENTED,

INDENTED, one of the lines of partition, in shape the same as dancette, but its teeth smaller, and the number not limited, p. 1. and p. 7. n. 4.

INDORSED, see **ADDORSED**.

INESCUTCHEON, a small escutcheon, borne within the shield, and is one of the ordinaries, and usually placed in the fess-point, p. 9. n. 4.

INFAME, see **DEFAMED**.

INFULA, see **POPE**.

INGRAILED, see **ENGRAILED**.

INTERLACED, when annulets, rings, crescents, &c. are linked together, like the links of a chain, they are termed interlaced.

INVECKED, one of the lines of partition, the same form as engrailed, but the points of it go into the charge, p. 1. and p. 7. n. 3.

INVERTED, and conjoined. Inverted denotes any thing that is turned the wrong way; particularly wings are said to be inverted, when the points of them are down, p. 9. n. 15.

ISSUANT, or **ISSUING**, that is issuing or coming out of the bottom of the chief, or ordinary, p. 9. n. 25.

J

JAMES-SAINT, CROSS OF, so termed, name, because worn by the knights of that order in Spain, p. 8. n. 23.

JERUSALEM,

JERUSALEM, CROSS OF, so termed from Godfrey of Bouillon's bearing argent, a cross-croset, cantoned with four crosses or, p. 19. n. 13.

JESSANT, to express a lion, or other figure borne jessant, or as it were over all, p. 9. n. 24.

JESSANT, a term to express shooting forth, as vegetables spring or shoot out. and is used in heraldry to express the bearing of fleurs-de-lis coming out of a leopard's face; for instance, sable, three leopards faces, jessant fleurs-de-lis or; for Morley of Suffex, p. 15. n. 20.

JESSED, is a term for a hawk or falcon, whose jesses or straps of leather are of a different tincture from the rest.

JOWLLOPPED, signifies the gills of a cock, when of a different tincture from his head.

St. JULIAN, CROSS OF, by some called saltire, crossed in its extremities; by others, a cross transposed, p. 6. n. 24.

JUPITER, one of the planets, and in heraldry signifies the colour azure; in engraving is expressed by horizontal lines.

K

KING-FISHER, a bird somewhat larger than the swallow, its shape is clumsy; the legs are very small, and the bill disproportionably long;

long; the upper chap is black, and the lower yellow; the top of the head and the coverts of the wings are of a deep blackish green, spotted with bright blue; the back and tail are of the most resplendent azure; the belly is orange-coloured, and a broad mark of the same colour extends from the bill beyond the eyes, near which there is a large white spot; the tail is of a rich deep blue, and the feet are of a reddish yellow; it is a most rapacious little animal, and feeds on fish; it chiefly frequents the banks of rivers: this bird is most common in the seas of Sicily, p. 22. n. 2. or three kingfishers proper, by the name of Fisher.

L

LABEL, is used to difference the arms of the eldest son from the younger; by some supposed to be ribbons anciently worn by young men about the neck of their helmets, to distinguish them from their fathers, p. 3. n. 1. in the Distinction of Houses.

LABELS, the ribbons that hang down from a mitre, or coronet.

LAMBEAUX. A CROSS, is a cross-pattee at the top, and issuing out at the foot into three labels, having great mystery in relation to the top, whereon our Saviour suffered; sending out three streams from his hands, feet and side, p. 8. n. 21.

LAM-

LAMBREQUIN, is the point of a label.

LAMB, or Holy-Lamb, passant, with a staff, cross and banner, is a typical figure of our Saviour, who is understood to be that Lamb mentioned in the Apocalypse of St. John, p. 13. n. 25.

LAMP, p. 26. n. 12. Gules a chevron, between three lamps argent, with fire proper, by the name of Farmer.

LANGUED, is a term for the tongue of a beast, when of a different tincture from the body.

LAUREL, is the emblem of victory and triumph

LATTICE, see TREILEE.

St. **LAZARUS**, CROSS OF, worn by the knights of that order, p. 8. n. 24.

LEOPARD, much used in coat armour, being a beast said to be engendered between a lion and a panther, p. 13. n. 30.

LEVEL This instrument is the type of equity and uprightness in all our actions, which are to be levelled and rectified by the rules of reason and justice; for the plummet ever falls right, howsoever it be held; and whatever befalls a virtuous man, his actions and conscience will be uncorrupt and uncontrollable, p. 18. n. 24. Azure three levels, with their plummets or, by the name of Colbrand.

LINES, see PARTITION LINES.

LIONCEL, a young Lion, this term is
used

used in heraldry, when there are more than one lion in the same field.

LION OF ST. MARK. The arms of the republic of Venice, is a lion sejant gardant and winged or, his head encircled with a glory, holding in his fore paws an open book, wherein is written, *Pax tibi, Marce. Evangelista Meus*; over the dexter side of the book a sword erect, all proper, p. 10. n. 24.

LION-POISON, or sea lion, so termed as the upper part is of a lion, and the hinder part ends in a fish's tail, with webbed feet; this is borne by Inhoff, of Germany. This example was copied from the family seal, p. 10. n. 20.

LION-DRAGON, signifies the upper half of a lion, and the other going off like the hinder part of a dragon, p. 10. n. 21.

LIONS CONJOINED, under one head; the tricorporated lion, and double-headed lion, (according to Leigh) are borne in armoury symbollically, and not as monsters, p. 10. n. 22.

LIZARD, p. 26. n. 6. It delights in warm countries, and is very common in Italy; lizards are found on trees in summer, where they make a noise like the croaking of frogs.

LOBSTER, in blazon, the term upright is given to all shell fish when borne, as the example, because they wanting fins, cannot properly be termed hauriant, p. 13. n. 32.

I

LODGED,

LODGED, a term for the beasts of chase, as couchant is for those of prey, p. 10. n. 25.

LOZENGE, a four cornered figure, resembling a pane of glass in old casements; some suppose it a physical composition given for colds, and was invented to reward eminent physicians, p. 3. n. 7.

LOZENGES, CROSS OF, p. 8. n. 17. Gules a cross of lozenges, flory or, is borne by the name of Fotherby, p. 19. n. 15.

LOZENGY, is when the field or charge is covered with lozenges, p. 7. n. 26.

LUMIERES, are the eyes.

LUNA, is the moon, and used in heraldry instead of argent.

A **LURE**, signifies two wings conjoined with their tips downward, joined with a line and ring, used by falconers to deceive their hawks, by casting it up in the air like a fowl, p. 13. n. 34.

LURE, also signifies two wings conjoined and inverted, with the tips downward, p. 9. n. 15.

M

MALTA, CROSS OF, so called, because worn by the knights of that order, p. 8. n. 25.

MANED,

MANED, is the hair which hangs down the neck of horses, unicorns, tygers, or other animals.

MANCHE, an old-fashioned sleeve with long hangers, p. 9. n. 34.

MANTLE. This was a military habit used in ancient times by great commanders in the field, as well as to manifest their high place; as also (being cast over their armour) to repel the extremity of wet, cold, and heat, and withal to preserve their armour from rust, so to continue thereby the glittering lustre thereof, p. 19. n. 24.

MANTLINGS, an ornamented foilage-work, for the adorning of helmets, in paintings of coats of arms.

MAN-TYGER, an imaginary monster, with body like a lion, face like a man, with horns on the head, p. 27. n. 9.

ST. MARK, see **LION of ST. MARK**.

MARQUIS'S CORONET, see **CROWNS** and **CORONETS of ENGLAND**.

MARS, the name of one of the planets, in heraldry signifies the colour gules, and in engraving is represented by perpendicular lines.

MARTLET, (very frequent in armories all Europe over) was borne by those who went to the Holy Land to fight against the Turks: this bird is frequently seen under the cornices of houses, with feet so short and wings so long, that should they pitch on a level, they could

not easily rise ; therefore they alight on high places, that they may drop on the wing ; see Distinction of Houses, p. 18. n. 4.

MARINED, a term for the animal who has the lower part of its body like a fish, see p. 10. n. 20.

MARINE-WOLF, or Seal. It resembles a quadruped in some respects, and a fish in others. Seals are common on most of the rocky shores of Great Britain ; they feed on most sorts of fish, and are seen searching for their prey near shore ; their head in swimming is always above water ; they sleep on rocks surrounded by the sea ; they are extremely watchful, and never sleep long without moving ; but if disturbed by any thing, take care to tumble over the rocks into the sea, p. 17. n. 11. argent a chevron, engrailed gules, between three marine-wolves, naiant sable, finn'd of the first, langu'd of the second, is borne by the name of Fennor.

MASCLE, the mesh of a net, by some said to represent spots in certain flints found in Brittany, p. 3. n. 5.

MASCLES, conjunct, he beareth the mascles conjunct, three, three, and one, p. 4. n. 32.

MASCLES, CROSS OF, p. 8. n. 12.

MASONED, plain strokes representing the cement in stone buildings, p. 7. n. 27.

MATCH, p. 26. n. 4. argent on a fess gules, between

between two matches kindled proper, a martlet or, by the name of Leet.

MEMBRED, signifies the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tincture from the body.

MERCURY, is one of the planets, and in heraldry signifies the colour purple, and in engraving is represented by diagonal lines, from the sinister chief to the dexter base.

MERMAID, is a fictitious sea animal used in armories, of which there may perhaps be some resemblance in the sea; but as represented in the example, is a chimerical figure invented by poets and painters, p. 13. n. 4.

MIDDLE BASE, is the middle part of the base, represented by the letter H, p. 1.

MIDDLE CHIEF, is the middle part of the chief, represented by the letter B, p. 1.

MILPECK, p. 26. n. 17. Sable on a chevron between three milpecks, argent, as many mullets gules, name Mosley.

MILRINE, A CROSS, so termed, as its form is like the mill-link, which carrieth the mill-stone, and is perforated as that is, p. 6. n. 21. and 22.

MITRE, see CROWNS and CORONETS of ENGLAND.

MOLE, is formed to live wholly under ground, as if nature meant that no place should be left entirely untenanted. This animal seeks its prey under the earth, and whenever

ever it removes from one place to another, is obliged to force its way through a resisting body. We should imagine that the life of this quadruped must be the most solitary in nature; but notwithstanding all these seeming inconveniences, we discover no signs of distress or wretchedness in this animal. No quadruped appears fatter; none has a more sleek or glossy skin, p. 17. n. 12. Argent three moles sable, their snouts and feet gules, by the name of Nangothan.

MOLINE, A CROSS, not so wide or sharp as that which is called ancred, p. 6. n. 1.

MONKEY, is a subtle and artful animal, small in stature, and has a long tail, by which it is known from the ape and baboon, that entirely want the tail: no kind of a snare will take the monkey; the natives of the torrid tracts suppose monkeys to be men, capable of speech, but obstinately dumb, for fear of being compelled to labour, p. 17. n. 14.

MOON, the moon is the type of the church; for divines comparing Jesus Christ to the sun, do compare the church to the moon, as receiving all its beauty and splendor from him. It is the emblem of eternity, for that when most declined she renews again, and still grows young. It signifies inconstancy and lightness, because of its frequent changes.

MOOR-COCK, argent, a moor-cock sable, by the name of Moore, p. 17. n. 19.

MORTNE,

MORTNE, is a term Colombiere has applied to a lion borne dead; but is represented rampant; and the term implies, that he has neither tongue, teeth, nor claws, which he says is borne by Leon, an ancient barony in Brittany, p. 17. n. 1.

MORION, an ancient steel cap or helmet for the head, p. 26. n. 24.

MOTTO, a word or short sentence inserted in a scroll, under, and sometimes over a coat of arms, some alluding to the bearings, and some to the bearer's name, and others express some action, employment, or noble design; and may be taken or left at pleasure.

MOUND, signifies the world, which it represents, being a globe encircled, and having a cross on the top; it represents the sovereign majesty and jurisdiction of Kings, by the roundness of the mound; and the ensigning thereof with a cross is signified, that the religion and faith of Christ ought to be received and religiously embraced throughout his dominions, p. 18. n. 18.

MOUSSUE, A CROSS, for a cross rounded off at the ends, p. 6. n. 20.

MULLET, (supposed to be the rowel of a spur), and should consist of five points only, whereas stars consist of six or more; some have confounded stars and mullets together, which mistake is easily rectified by allowing mullets
to

to consist of five points only, and stars of six, eight, or more, (*Pourney*), p. 4. n. 22.

MURAL-CROWN, was given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town or city, and fixed the standard belonging to the army, p. 12. n. 23.

MURAILLE, signifies an ordinary that is walled, as p. 27. n. 12. azure, on a pale walled, with three pieces on each side or, an endorse sable, name Sublet.

MURREY, see **SANGUINE**.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, in heraldry signify concord, joy, courage, and fame.

MUSHETOUR, signifies an ermine spot.

MUSIMON, a beast which is engendered between a ewe goat and a ram, p. 11. n. 20.

MUZZLED, is when animals have their mouths tied with a muzzle.

N

NAIANT, when fish are borne across the field in a swimming posture, p. 10. n. 30.

NAISSANT, signifies (coming out) a lion or other creature that seems to be coming out of the middle of an ordinary or charge, p. 9. n. 26.

NAVAL-CROWN, this was invented by Claudius after surprising the Britons, as a reward for service at sea; it was made of gold and

and consisted of prows of galleys, and placed over the gate of the imperial palace.

NEBULY, one of the partition lines, signifies clouds; and is used when the outlines of an ordinary or partition line run arched in and out; as p. 1.

NOMBRIL-POINT, or Naval-Point, is that marked with letter F under the Fess Point, p. 1.

NOWED, signifies tied or knotted; and is said of a serpent, wyvern, or other creature, whose bodies or tails are twisted like a knot.

O

OAK, signifies virtue, strength, constancy, and long life, or on a mount in base, an oak acorned proper, by the name of Wood.

OBSIDIONAL CROWN, was a reward for him that held out a siege, or caused it to be raised, repulsing the enemy, and delivering the place, p. 12. n. 26.

OGRESSES, see PELLEET.

OLIVE-TREE, is the emblem of peace, concord, obedience, and meekness, or a fess gules, between three olive branches proper, name Roundel.

ONDEE, see WAVY.

OR, signifies gold, and in engraving is represented by small dots all over the field or charge, p. 1.

K

ORDINARIES,

ORDINARIES, are any of those figures, which by their ordinary and frequent use, are become peculiar to the science, such as the cross, chief, pale, fess, inescutcheon, chevron, saltire, bend and bar, p. 5.

ORLE, signifies a border or selvice within the shield, at some distance from the edges, p. 9. n. 2.

IN-ORLE, that is, when things are placed regularly within the escutcheon all about it, in the nature of an orle, near the edges, p. 9. n. 4.

ORLWAYS, things to the number of eight, borne in the shape of an orle.

ORLE, of three **PIECES**, fable; this example is taken from Upton, to shew that this ordinary is borne of many pieces, p. 19. n. 17.

ORLE AND BORDURE, fable, an orle within a bordure argent, p. 19. n. 18.

OSTRICH, is the greatest of all birds; when it holds up its head it approacheth to the height of two yards; its feathers are in repute to ornament hats, &c. it swallows iron, leather, hair, &c. it doth not digest iron and other hard things, but voids them entire by excrement, p. 13. n. 24.

OTTER, an amphibious animal; it is found only at the sides of lakes and rivers; is not fond of fishing in a running stream; in rivers it always swims against the stream, choosing rather to meet than pursue the fishes it preys upon.

upon. The otter when tamed will follow its master like a dog, and even fish for him, p. 17. n. 10. argent, a fess between three otters sable, by the name of Lutterel.

OVER-ALL, is when any charge is borne over another, see p. 20. n. 13. three bars wavy azure, over all a lion rampant of the first, name Bulbeck.

OWL. This bird signifies prudence, vigilance, and watchfulness, and was borne by the Athenians as their armorial ensign, p. 13. n. 16.

OX. The ox is the most serviceable creature to man, and excellent food when killed; it was one of the most agreeable sacrifices that were offered among the Jews. The Egyptians worshipped it as a god, under the name Apis; the ox is borne frequently in heraldry.

P

PALE, is an honourable ordinary, consisting of two perpendicular lines drawn from the top to the base of the escutcheon, and contains the third middle part of the field, p. 5. n. 4.

IN-PALE, is when things are borne one above another in the nature of a pale, see p. 15. n. 29.

PALLET, is half the pale, p. 5. n. 5.

K 2

PALLISSE,

PALLISSE, is like a range of palisades before a fortification, and so represented on a fess, rising up a considerable length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them, p. 19. n. 16.

PALL, a cross pally, a robe of ceremony, (made of the wool of white lambs) appropriated to archbishops; it resembles the letter Y in shape, see p. 8. n. 10.

PALY, is when the field is divided into four or more even number of parts by perpendicular lines, consisting of two different tinctures interchangeably disposed, p. 7. n. 16.

PALY-BENDY, is by lines perpendicular, which is Paly, and by others diagonal athwart the shield from the dexter to the sinister, which is called Bendy, p. 7. n. 22.

PANTHER. This beast is very beautiful, by reason of the variety of coloured spots wherewith his body is overspread: he is a fierce and cruel beast. *Note*, when in armour, he is depicted with fire issuing from his mouth and ears; he then is termed incensed, p. 13. n. 7.

PAPAL-CROWN, see **POPE**.

PAPILLONE, is a field divided into variegated specks like those on a butterfly, but ranged like the scales of a fish, p. 7. n. 25.

PARROT, p. 26. n. 7. Of all foreign birds the parrot is the best known among us, as it unites

unites the greatest beauty with the greatest docility.

PARTY, signifies parted, or divided, and is applied to all divisions of the field, *viz.*

PARTY-PER-PALE, is the field divided by a perpendicular line, p. 5. n. 7. He bears pale, argent and gules, by the name of Walgrave.

PARTY-PER-PALE and CHEVRON, signifies the field to be divided into four parts by two lines; one is the pale line, the other a line in form of a chevron, p. 7. n. 31.

PARTY-PER-PALE and BASE, is the field divided into three parts by the pale line, and a horizontal line in base, p. 7. n. 32.

PARTITION LINES, are such as party, per pale, bend, fess, chevron, cross, saltire, by which is understood a shield divided or cut through by a line, or lines, either perpendicular, diagonal, traverse, &c. as in example, p. 1. *Note*, Why lines are used in heraldry, is to difference bearings which would be otherwise the same; for an escutcheon charged with a chief engrailed, differs from a chief wavy, as much as if the one bore a cross, and the other a saltire, (*Pourney*).

PASSANT, for beasts when passing along in a gradual pace, p. 10. n. 4.

PASSANT-GARDANT, for a beast walking full-faced, looking right forward. The lion

lion in this position denotes the prudent judge,
p. 10. n. 5.

PASSION, or Cross of the Passion, being like that of Calvary, but has no steps, see p. 8. n. 19.

PATTEE, A **CROSS**, is small in the center, and so goes on widening to the ends, which are very broad, p. 8. n. 6.

PATERNAL, signifies in heraldry the original arms of a family.

PATERNOSTREE, A **CROSS**, that which is made of beads, p. 8. n. 7.

PATONCE, A **CROSS**, is floy at the ends, and differs from that which is so called, as that does circumflex and turn down, this extends and stretches to a pattee form, p. 8. n. 30.

PATRIARCHAL-CROSS, so called because the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper; such a cross belonging to patriarchs, as the triple cross is used by the pope, p. 8. n. 20.

PATTES, are the paws of any beast.

PAVILLION, see **TENT**.

PAW, see **GAMB**.

PEACOCK, in his pride, so termed when he sets up his fan of plumes, and drops his wings; he admires his own beauty, displays his feathers against the rays of the sun, that they may glitter the more splendid, p. 9. n. 11.

PEAN,

PEAN, one of the furs, the ground black, and the spots gold, p. 11.

PEARL, in heraldry is used for argent, and in engraving is left white.

PEGASUS, among the poets, a horse imagined to have wings, being that whereon Bellerophon was fabled to be mounted when he engaged the Chimæra; azure, a Pegasus, the wings expanded argent, is the arms of the Inner Temple of London, p. 4. n. 20.

PELLETS, are black roundles; Some terms them ogresses, and gunstones, p. 11.

PELICAN: This bird was in such esteem with the Egyptians, that they held it as an hieroglyphic of the four duties of a father to his children, viz: generation, education, instruction and good example, p. 14. n. 25.

PENDANT, signifies hanging down.

PENNY-YARD-PENNY, so termed from the place where it was first coined, which was (as is supposed) in the castle of Penny-yard, near the market town of Ross, situated upon the river Wye, in the county of Hereford, p. 18. n. 16. Azure, three penny-yard-pence proper, by the name of Spence.

PENOCLES, see PENNON.

PENNON, a small flag ending in a sharp point, or two, which used to be placed on the top of spears, with the arms, crest, or motto of the bearer.

PERCLOSE, is that part of the garter that

is buckled and nowed, which detaineth and restraineth the garter being entire, or howsoever dimidiated, inasmuch as the buckle and interlacing thereof, and of the pendant, are the chief stay and fastening thereof, whether the same be whole or dimidiated, p. 19. n. 23.

PERFORATED, see **PIERCED**.

PERFLEW, see **PURFLEW**.

PHEON, the iron part of a dart with a barbed head, and is frequently borne in coats, and termed a pheon's head, p. 4. n. 7.

PHEONS, A CROSS, of four, p. 6. n. 10.

PHOENIX, a fabulous Arabian bird, famous among the ancients, who describe it in form like the eagle, but more beautiful in its plumage; when advanced in age it builds a pile of wood, and fires it with waisting its wings, and thus burns itself, and out of its ashes arises another. In heraldry, a phoenix in flames proper is the emblem of immortality, p. 11. n. 23.

PIERCED, is when any ordinary or charge is perforated or struck through, with a hole in it, so as the field may be seen; but the shape of it need not be mentioned, unless when it is not round, see p. 8. n. 1. p. 3. n. 8. p. 4. n. 22.

PIERCED, A CROSS, when any ordinary is perforated or struck through, with a hole in it, the piercing must be particularly expressed as to its shape, p. 8. n. 1.

PILLAR.

PILLAR. He beareth or, a pillar sable, enwrapped with an adder argent, by the name of Myntur, p. 18. n. 3. The adder thus enwrapped about the pillar, signifies prudence conjoined with constancy; both which being united in men of high spirits, do greatly avail to the atchieving of noble enterprizes.

PILE, is an ordinary, and taken for those piles on which bridges, &c. are built. Piles have been granted to such as have been very useful in founding commonwealths and colonies, p. 5. n. 30.

PARTY-PER-PILE transposed. This kind of bearing is rare, as well as in regard of the transposition thereof; for the natural bearing of piles is with the points downwards; as also in respect that the field is divided into three distinct colours. This coat is borne by Meinsterpe of Holsatia, p. 7. n. 33.

PARTY-PER-PILE in point, argent and azure, p. 7. n. 33.

PARTY-PER-PILE in traverse, argent and gules; so termed, by the lines having their beginning from the exact points of the chief and base sinister, and so extend to the extreme line in the fess point on the dexter side; this coat is borne by Rathlowe of Holsatia, p. 7. n. 35.

PINCERS, p. 26. n. 16. argent, a fess between three pair of pincers gules, name Russel.

PINE-TREE, is the emblem of death, be-
L cause

cause being once cut, it never sprouts again, argent on a mount in base, a pine-apple tree fructed proper, name Pine.

PLATE, is a white or silver rundle, supposed to be a flat piece of silver, p. 1.

PLUMET, used by mariners to fathom, p. 4. n. 11.

PLOUGH. It was the manner in ancient times when a city was to be built, to limit out the circuit thereof by drawing of a furrow with a plough, as *alex ab alex* noteth; also used when they intended the final destruction of a city, to plough it up, and to sow salt therein: as we read that Abimelech having taken the city of Sichem, put the people to the sword that were therein, destroyed the city, and sowed salt therein; which was done (as Tremellius noteth) in token of perpetual devastation thereof: but that kind of tracing out their cities was used as an happy presage of succeeding abundance and fertility, which the citizens should stand in need of. He bears azure, a plough in fess argent, by the name of Kroge, p. 18. n. 12.

PLOYE, is a term for any thing that is bowed or bent, like a segment of a circle, see p. 6. n. 25.

POINTS OF THE ESCUTCHEON, see ESCUTCHEON.

POINTS, A CROSS, of 16 points, so termed from

from its having four points at each extremity, p. 6. n. 4.

POISON, see MARINED.

POLAND, CROWN OF, p. 12. n. 13.

POMEIS, are green roundles, p. 1.

POMEGRANATE, the arms of the city of Granada in Spain; is argent a pomegranate in pale, slipped proper; this figure is the emblem of royalty, as being crowned on the top, p. 18. n. 6.

POMMEE, A CROSS, signifies a cross with a ball or knob at each end; also from *pomme* an apple, p. 6. n. 11.

POMMETTY, A CROSS, signifies more than one ball or knob at each end, p. 6. n. 19.

POPE'S CROWN, is a cap or mitre of golden cloth, from which hang two pendants fringed; the cap is encompassed with three coronets, and has on its top a mound of gold, whereon is a cross of the same, p. 12. n. 4.

Note, Boniface VIII. added to the cap the first coronet; Benedict XII. added the second; and John XXIII. added the third in the year 1311, with a view to indicate by them that the Pope is the Sovereign priest, supreme judge, and sole legislator among Christians.

POPINJAY, a parrot or parroquet.

PORCUPINE, is about two feet long, and fifteen inches high; the body is covered with quills from ten to fourteen inches long, and very sharp at the points: the quills of this animal

mal incline backwards, like the bristles of an hog; but when the animal is irritated, they rise and stand erect like bristles. The opinion of its being able to dart its quills at its enemies, is now universally allowed to be fabulous; they are firmly fixed in the skin, and are only shed when the animal moults them, as birds do their feathers, p. 17. n. 5.

PORTATE, A CROSS, so termed, because it does not stand upright, as generally all crosses do, but lies athwart the escutcheon in bend, as if it were carried on a man's shoulder, p. 6. n. 16.

PORTCULLIS, a falling door like a harrow, hung over the gates of fortified places, and let down to keep an enemy out of a city, p. 4. n. 26.

PORTUGAL, CROWN OF, is a ducal coronet, heightened up with eight arched diadems that support a mound, ensigned with a plain cross, p. 12. n. 9. *Note*, the crowns of Spain, Poland, Denmark, and Sweden, are all of the same form with the above.

POSE, see **STATANT**.

POTENT, A CROSS, so termed by reason of the resemblance its extremities bear to the head of a crutch, p. 8. n. 28.

POTENT-COUNTER-POTENT, argent and azure; so termed, as this fur is said to resemble the heads of crutches; so in blazon the colours being named, they may be charged

to any other, as argent, sable, &c. p. 11. next to Contrevaire.

POWDERING, signifies the strewing of a field irregularly with any small figures, as ermine.

PRECISE middle chief, see **MIDDLE CHIEF**.

PRECISE middle base, see **MIDDLE BASE**.

PRIDE, this term is for Turkey cocks and peacocks, when they extend their tails into a circle, and drop their wings, they are said to be in their pride, p. 9. n. 11.

PRETENCE, see **ESCUTCHEON** of **PRETENCE**.

PROPER, this term is for creatures, vegetables, &c. when borne in coats of arms in their natural colours.

PROBOSCIDE, is the trunk of an elephant, p. 26 n. 20

PRUSSIA, **CROWN OF**, p. 12 n. 12.

PURFLEW, is the embroidery of a bordure of fur.

PURPURE, is the colour purple, and in engraving is represented by diagonal lines, from the left to the right, p. 1.

Q

QUADRATE, signifies square, a cross potent quadrate in the center, that is, the center of the cross is square, see p. 8. n. 29.

QUARTEL,

QUARTER, contains a fourth part of the field, p. 5. n. 32.

QUARTERLY, is when a shield or charge is divided into four parts, by a perpendicular and horizontal line, which crossing each other in the center of the field, divide it into four equal parts called quarters, p. 16. n. 6. p. 25. n. 19.

QUARTERINGS, are the partitions of a shield, containing many coats of arms, see p. 25. n. 19.

QUARTERLY-QUARTERED, is a saltire quartered in the center, and the branches are each parted by two different tinctures alternately, see p. 25. n. 16.

QUARTERFOIL, four leaved grass; this, as well as the trefoil, is much used in heraldry, p. 1.

QUEVE, a term for the tail of an animal.

R

RADIANT, or *rayonnant*, is when rays or beams are represented round a charge, as p. 8. n. 8.

RAGULY, A **CROSS**, it seeming to be made of two trunks of trees without their branches, of which they shew only the stumps, p. 8. n. 2.

RAGULED, is when the bearing is uneven
or

or ragged, like the trunk or limb of a tree lopt of its branches, so that only the stumps are seen. One of the lines of partition from its shape is termed raguled, p. 1. p. 8. n. 2.

RAIN-BOW. The rain-bow is a token of God's covenant made with Noah, as appeareth Genesis ix. and 13. I have set my bow in the clouds, and it shall be for a sign of the covenant between me and the earth, &c. Eccles. xliii. and 11. Look upon the rain-bow, and praise him that made it; very beautiful is it in the brightness thereof; it compasseth the heaven about with a circle, and the hand of the Most High hath bended it. And indeed, worthy is he to be so praised, who when he could have made a bow to destroy us, rather chose to make this bow, to assure us he would not destroy us: a noble precedent, to teach nobles to use their strength and their weapons rather to preserve and help, than to overthrow or hurt those who are under their power. Farnesius saith, that the rain-bow appearing in the south, betokeneth rain; in the west, it foresheweth thunder; and in the east, prognosticates fair weather, p. 24. n. 6. Argent, a rain-bow proper, by the name of Pont.

RAMPANT, is when a beast standeth upright on his hinder legs, the lion in this position signifies vigour and courage, also the hieroglyphic of heroes and illustrious princes, p. 10. n. 7.

RAMPANT-

RAMPANT-GARDANT, signifies a lion standing upright on his hinder legs, full-faced, looking right forward, in this position it denotes the noble lord, p. 10. n. 8.

RAMPANT-REGARDANT; a term for any beast standing upright on its hinder legs, looking behind or towards its tail, and signifies circumspection, p. 10. n. 9.

RAM; the chief part of his strength lieth in his head, where he is well armed to fight, and is of great force, passing all other sheep, p. 13. n. 28.

RAY, or stream of light from any luminous body, as the sun or stars, p. 15. n. 30.

RAVEN. This bird is found almost in all countries in the world, for it can bear any sort of weather; he is very bold, flies to a great height, and has an extraordinary fine smell. Linnæus observes, that the Swedes look upon ravens as sacred birds, and no one attempts to kill them. It is considered as the emblem of constancy; or a raven proper; borne by the name of Corbet; p. 17. n. 18.

RAYONNANT, A CROSS, is that which has rays of glory behind it, darting from the center to all the quarters of the escutcheon, p. 8. n. 8.

REBATED, is when the top or point of a weapon is broken off.

REBATEMENT, see DIFFERENCE.

REBUS, in heraldry is meant such a coat as
by

by its figure alludes to the name of the person; as, three salmons for Salmon, a pine-tree for Pines, &c.

REGARDANT, signifies an animal looking behind, having its face turned towards its tail, p. 10. n. 9.

REMPLY, that is, filled up, denoting that all the chief is filled up with a square piece of another colour, leaving only a bordure of the proper colour of the chief about the same, p. 19. n. 7.

RENVERSE, is when any thing is set with the head downwards, or contrary to its natural way of being, as a chevron with the point downwards, or when a beast is laid on its back, p. 17. n. 3.

RERE-MOUSE, or **BAT**. This creature is of such near resemblance to both bird and beast, that it may be doubted of which kind it is; for by its wings and flying, it should be a bird; and by its body, a kind of mouse; bringing forth its young alive, and suckling them with its paps, which no other bird doth; neither hath any but this creature wings made of pannicles, or thin skins; argent, a Rere-mouse displayed sable, by the name of Baxter, p. 13. n. 18.

RECERCELEE, see **CERCELEE**.

RECROSSED, is the same as a cross, crosslet.

RESPECTING, a term for fish, or tame beast,

M.

beast,

beast, when placed upright one against the other, p. 10. n. 32.

REST; this figure is termed by some a rest for a horseman's lance; others a musical instrument, termed a clarion or claricord, p. 4. n. 18.

RHINOCEROS. This beast, which is of great bulk and strength, is found in the deserts of Arabia, and taketh his name from the horn in his nose; he is a mortal enemy to the elephant, whom he seldom meets without a battle, p. 13. n. 21.

RIBAND, is the eighth part of the bend, but does not touch the escutcheon at either end, p. 5. n. 12.

RING of gold, was used by the Romans as a mark of nobility, the people wore silver rings, and the slaves iron.

RISING, for birds preparing to fly, p. 9. n. 10.

ROMPU, A CHEVRON, signifying a chevron, bend, or the like to be broken, p. 5. n. 26. p. 16. n. 27.

ROSE, in blazon, the following (according to Guillim) should be observed, viz. he beareth argent a rose gules, barbed and seeded proper. *Note*, the rose is blazoned gules (the leaves are called barbed, and are always green, as the seed in the middle is yellow) the word proper should be omitted in blazoning this flower; for it could not be understood of what colour, as there are two sorts, white and red, p. 1.

ROUNDLES,

ROUNDLES, or **ROUNDLETS**; first is the **BEZANT**; a piece of gold coin which was current in Bizantium (now called Constantinople.) Second, is the **PLATE**; a round flat piece of silver, without any impression, but as it were, formed ready to receive it; when any of these figures are found of the colour green, they must (in blazon) be called **POMEIS**; if blue, **HURTS**; if red, **TORTEAUXES**; if purple, **GOLPES**; if black, **PELLETS**; if tenne, **ORANGES**; if sanguine, **GUZES**, p. 1. According to the author of *Notitia Anglicana*, they signify little bread cakes used in the croisades, of variety of colours like our modern eatable wafers, *Noti Angli*, p. 72.

Note, Only English heralds term them Roundles, by their several names as above; whereas the French, and all other nations, have no such practice, but express the colour of every roundle, terming them all *torteauxes*.

RUBY, a stone used in heraldry instead of gules, being of a red colour.

RUSSIA, CROWN OF, p. 12. n. 11.

RUSTRE; all the difference between a mascle is, it is square pierced, and the rustre round, p. 3. n. 2.

S

SALAMANDER, is like a small common lizard; its legs and tail are longer; the belly is white; one part of the skin is black, and the other yellow, both of them very bright, with a black line all along the back, where those spots are, out of which (as some writers will have it) a certain liquor or humour proceeds, which quencheth the heat of fire when it is in the same. Salamanders are bred in the Alps and some parts of Germany, in marshy wet places: that a salamander can live in, and not be burnt by the fire, is without foundation of truth, for the experiment has been tried, p. 26. n. 3.

SABLE, is the colour black, and in engraving is represented by perpendicular and horizontal lines crossing each other, p. 1.

SAGITTARIUS, is an imaginary creature, being half man and half beast, and a poetical fiction; it represents one of the twelve celestial signs, and was borne by king Stephen of England, by reason he entered the kingdom when the sun was in that sign, p. 13. n. 1.

SALIENT, signifies a beast leaping on its prey, and is the emblem of the valiant captain, p. 10. n. 10.

COUNTER-

COUNTER-SALIENT, is when two beasts on the same escutcheon are salient; the one leaping one way, and the other another, so that they look the direct opposite ways, as the example, p. 13. n. 27.

SALTIRE. This cross is an ordinary which is formed by the bend dexter and bend sinister crossing each other in the center in acute angles, which, uncharged, contains the fifth, and charged, the third part of the field, p. 5. n. 28.

PER-SALTIRE, is when the field is divided into four parts by two diagonal lines, dexter and sinister, that cross each other in the center of the field, dividing it into four equal parts in form of a saltire; he bears parted per saltire, ermine and gules, by the name of Restwold, p. 5. n. 29.

SANGUINE, is the murrey colour, or dark red, and is represented in engraving by lines diagonally, from the dexter to the sinister side, and from the sinister to the dexter, p. 27. n. 2.

SANS-NOMBRE, signifies several whole figures strewed on the field, but if part of them are cut off at the extremities of the escutcheon, as the example, p. 9. n. 31. it then is termed Seme.

SAPPHIRE, in heraldry is used to express the colour azure, it being a stone of a blue colour.

SARDONIX, this stone is used in heraldry instead of sanguine.

SATURN.

SATURN, one of the planets, and is used instead of the colour sable.

SCARPE; it is supposed to represent a shoulder belt, or an officer's scraf, p. 5. n. 34.

SCALING-LADDER. This instrument is used to scale the walls of besieged castles and cities, p. 16. n. 18.

SCEPTER; azure, a scepter in pale or, ensigned with an eye, p. 18. n. 9. The eye betokeneth providence in government, being the watchman of the body; and as the scepter is an emblem of justice, so by some it is made an ancients ensign of a king than the crown or diadem.

SCORPION, p. 26. n. 19. is one of the largest of the insect tribe, and is no less terrible from its size than its malignity.

SCRIP, argent a chevron between three Palmer's scrips sable, the tassels and buckles or, by the name of Palmer, p. 18. n. 7. In the chancel at Snoland, in Kent, where Thomas Palmer, that married with the daughter of Fitzsimon, lieth buried is the following epitaph:

Palmers all our faders were,
 I a Palmer lived here
 And travel'd still, till worn wud age
 I ended this wold's pilgrimage.
 On the blest ascension day,
 In the cheerful month of May,
 A thousand with four hundred seven,
 I took my journey hence to heaven.

SCROLL,

SCROLL, or label wherein the motto is inserted.

SCUTCHEON, see **ESCUTCHEON**.

SEA-HORSE; the upper part is formed like a horse, and the hinder part ends in a fish's tail, with webbed feet, p. 13. n. 3.

SEEDED, is chiefly applied to roses, to express the colour of their seed.

SEGREANT, signifies a griffin, with wings displayed as ready to fly, p. 9. n. 13.

SEJANT, signifies sitting; the lion in this position is supposed to be returning from his prey, taking his rest; for when he is sitting he is determined not to fly. Some authors say, the lion in this position is the emblem of the advised counsellor, p. 10. n. 3.

SEJANT-ADDORSED, is when two beasts are sitting back to back, p. 13. n. 29.

SEME, is an irregular strewing without number all over the field, p. 9. n. 31.

SHACKBOLT, by some called a prisoner's bolt, p. 4. n. 24.

SHAFTED, is when a spear head has a handle in it, then it is termed shafted.

SHIELD, an ancient piece of armour carried on the arm, on which arms or devices were frequently borne.

SHIPS, are borne in arms, and very properly by those who have performed noble actions at sea, and raised themselves to posts of honour for services on that element.

SHUTTLE;

SHUTTLE; argent, three weavers shuttles sable, tipped and furnished with quills of yarn, by the name of Shuttleworth. Weaving was the invention of the Egyptians. According to Pliny, Arachne was the first spinner of flax-thread, the weaver of linen, and knitter of nets. *Note*, It seemeth that those arts were first learned by imitation of silk-worms and spiders, whose subtle works no mortal hand can match, p. 18. n. 22.

SIGNET-ROYAL. The term signet is given to all swans when they are collared or gorged about the neck with an open crown, and a chain affixed thereto, p. 13. n. 15.

SINISTER hand, signifies the left side or part of any thing, as the example, p. 9. n. 33. and is the female side in an impaled coat.

SINISTER-CHIEF, is the left side of the chief, expressed by the letter C, p. 1.

SINISTER-BASE, the left hand part of the base, represented by the letter H, p. 1.

SINOPE, signifies the colour green.

SLIPPED, is a flower or branch plucked from the stock, p. 9. n. 19.

SNAIL. The bearing of the snail signifies that much deliberation must be used in matter of great difficulty and importance: for although the snail is slow in motion, yet by perseverance in its course, ascendeth the top of the highest tower, p. 18. n. 13. Sable, a fess between three house snails, argent by the name of Shelly.

SOL,

SOL, the sun, and in heraldry is used to express gold, in blazoning the arms of sovereigns.

SOUSTENU, is when a chief is as it were supported by a small part of the escutcheon beneath it, of a different colour or metal from the chief, and reaching as the chief does from side to side, p. 19. n. 6.

SPHINX, is said to have had a head and face like a girl, body and claws like a lion, and wings like a bird, according to the poets. This example is borne as a crest, by the name of Asgill, p. 13. n. 2.

SPRINGING, for beasts of chase, is the same as saliant for those of prey, p. 10. n. 27.

SQUIRREL; its head, tail, and colour are much like those of a fox; its food is nuts, fruits and vegetables, p. 17. n. 24.

STAG, is an admired beast, and of light hearing; it represents swiftness and fear, p. 10. n. 28.

STARS, are used in coat armour, and are the emblems of prudence, which is the rule of all virtues, enlightening us through the darkness of this world.

STATANT, signifies an animal standing on his feet, both the fore and the hind legs being in a direct line, p. 17. n. 2.

STIRROP, p. 26. n. 22. Gules three stirrops with buckles and straps or, by the name of Scudamore.

N

STORK,

STORK, is the true and lively image of a son; for whatsoever duty a son oweth to his parents, they are all found and observed in the the stork; this bird is the emblem of piety and gratitude, p. 13. n. 19.

STREAMING, is the stream of light darting from a comet, see p. 24. n. 7.

SUN, in heraldry is represented with a human face, environed with rays, and is termed a sun in its splendor, p. 26. n. 5.

SUPER-CHARGE, is one figure charged or borne upon another.

SUPPRESSED, see **DEBRUISED**.

SUPPORTERS, are figures, animals, or birds, which stand on each side of the shield, and seem to support the same.

SURMOUNTED, is when one charge is placed over another. *Note*, That next the field is said to be surmounted, p. 15. n. 14. p. 14. n. 34.

SUR-TOUT, a term for over all, and signifies a small escutcheon, containing a coat of augmentation.

SWAN; the swan is called Apollo's bird, for his colour, which is the emblem of sincerity; his strength is said to lie in his wings, and is much borne in armoury, p. 13. n. 15.

SWEPE, used in ancient times to cast stones into towns and fortified places of an enemy, p. 4. n. 17.

TALBOT,

T

TALBOT, a sort of hunting dog, between a hound and a beagle, with a large snout, long, round, and thick ears. The dog is the emblem of love, gratitude, and integrity, p. 13. n. 26.

TARGET, see **SHIELD**.

TASSEL, is a bunch of silk, or gold fringe, and is an addition to the strings of mantles, and robes of state, p. 26. n. 18.

TASSELED, that is decorated with tassels.

TAU, A **CROSS**, or St. Anthony's Cross, so called, because St. Anthony the monk is always painted with it upon his habit; likewise named from the Greek letter tau, p. 8. n. 26.

TENNE, or **TAWNY**, signifies orange colour, and in engraving is represented by diagonal lines, from the dexter to the sinister side of the shield, traversed by perpendicular lines, p. 27. n. 1.

TENT, Tabernacle, or Pavillion. Tents were the chief habitations of the ancient Patriarchs, in the first ages of the world; such kind of habitations best fit their uses, for they often are removing of their seats to refresh their cattle with change of pasture. Such is the manner of the Arabs at this day, having no cities, towns or villages to inhabit, but the

open field in tents, after the manner of the ancient Scythians, p. 19. n. 21. Sable, a chevron between three tents, argent by the name of Tenton.

TETE, signifies the head of an animal.

THUNDERBOLT, azure, Jupiter's thunderbolt in pale or, inflamed at both ends proper, shafted saltire-wise, and winged, fess-wise, argent, for the ensign of the Scythians, p. 18. n. 20. The bearing of lightning signifies the effecting of some weighty business with much celerity and force; in all ages this hath been reputed the most quick, forcible, and terrible dart winged with fate, wherewith the Almighty striketh where he pleaseth.

TIERCE, is a term for a shield tierced, divided or ingrafted into three areas, p. 6. n. 26. to 33.

TIMBRE, signifies an helmet, and sometimes is used for the crest of a coat of arms.

TINCTURE, is the hue and colour of any thing in coat-armour; and under this denomination may be included the two metals Or and Argent, or Gold and Silver, because they are often represented yellow and white, and they themselves bear those colours.

TOPAZ, a stone of a gold colour, and is by some used instead of Or.

TORSE, see **WREATH**.

TORTEAUX, or a roundle of a red colour.
TOURNE,

TOURNE, see REGARDANT.

TORTOISE, vert, a tortoise passant argent, borne by the name of Gawdy. The tortoise is an amphibious creature, much esteemed, as well for the beauty of its shell as for the delicacy of its flesh, p. 17. n. 13.

TOWER; argent a tower sable, having a scaling ladder raised against it in bend sinister or. The ladder thus raised against the tower may put us in mind to stand carefully upon our guard, who live in this world, as in a castle continually assaulted by our spiritual and corporeal enemies, that cease not to plot and put in execution whatsoever tendeth our destruction, p. 19. n. 20.

TOWERED, is the towers or turrets on walls or castles.

TRANPOSED, is when bearings are placed out of their usual situation, see p. 7. n. 33.

TREFOIL, or three leaved grass, is the emblem of perpetuity, signifying that the just man shall never wither, p. 1.

TREILLE, or latticed; it differs from fretty, for the pieces in the treille do not cross under and over each other, but are carried throughout, and are always nailed in the joints, see p. 27. n. 5.

TRESSURE, supposed to be half the breadth of the orle, and is borne flory, and counter-

counter-flory, sometimes double and treble,
p. 9. n. 3.

TRESTLE, or three legged stool, p. 26.
n. 14. gules a fess humette, between three
trestles argent, name Stratford.

TREVET, p. 26. n. 13. Argent a trevet
sable, by the name of Trevet.

TRICORPORATED, is a lion with three
bodies issuing out of the three corners of the
escutcheon, all meeting under one head in the
fess point or; this device was borne by Edmund
Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, brother to
king Edward I. p. 10. n. 16.

TRIPPING, proper for beasts of chase, as
passant for those of prey, p. 10. n. 28.

COUNTER-TRIPPING, is when two beasts
are tripping, the one passing one way, and the
other another, as the example, p. 13. n. 28.

TRIPARTED, A CROSS, flory, p. 6. n. 9.

TRIUMPHAL CROWN, granted to those
who vanquished their enemies, and had the
honour of a triumph, p. 12. n. 25.

TRON-ONNEE, A CROSS, is a cross cut
in pieces, yet so as all the pieces keep up the
form of a cross, though set at a small distance
from each other, p. 8. n. 9.

TRUNKED, this term is used when trees,
&c. are couped, or cut off smooth, see the
examp. p. 24. n. 14.

TURKISH CROWN, see **GRAND SEIGN.**

TURNSTILE,

TURNSTILE, p. 26. n. 11. this example is borne as a crest by Sir Tho. Geo. Skipwith, Bart.

TURRET, a small tower.

TURRETED, having small turrets on the top.

TUSCANY, CROWN OF, p. 12. n. 17.

TUSK, the long tooth of an elephant or boar.

TUSKED, when the tusks of an animal is of a different tincture from its body.

TYGER; this beast is said to be the emblem of swiftness, cruelty, revenge, and falsehood; for which reason the poets, when they would describe an inhuman, merciless person, say, he has sucked the Hircanian tygers. It is reported, that those who rob the tygress of her young, lay pieces of looking-glass in the way she is to pursue them, where seeing herself, she stops and gives them time to escape. In the church of Thame, in Oxfordshire, is still to be seen, argent a tyger passant, regardant, gazing in a mirror or looking-glass, p. 11. n. 19.

U

UNDY, see WAVY.

UNGULED, signifies hoofed.

UNICORN, supposed to be a very beautiful beast with a long twisted horn on its forehead;

head; its head and body like a horse, but has cloven feet and hair under the chin, like a goat, tail like a lion, and is of a bay colour; but after the most diligent inquiry, made by the most judicious travellers in all parts of the world, there is no such creature to be found, p. 13. n. 5.

UPRIGHT, or perpendicularly erect, p. 13. n. 5.

URDEE, see CLECHEE.

V

VAIR, (according to Colombier) is a fur used for lining the garments of great men; it consisted of pieces put together, made in the shape of little glass pots, which the furriers used to white furs in, and because they were most frequently of an azure colour, those who first settled the rule of this science decreed, in relation to vair, that this fur in its natural blazon should be always argent and azure, p. 11.

VAIR, A CROSS, or four pieces of vair, their points turned one to another in the form of a cross, p. 8. n. 34.

VAIR-EN-POINT, is a fur, with the cups ranged upon a line counterwise, or and azure, p. 11.

VALLARY CROWN, was given by the general of the army to a captain, or soldier that

that first entered the enemy's camp, by forcing the palisade, p. 12. n. 21.

VAMBRACED, signifies an arm habited in armour. Gules, three dexter arms vambraced in the fess-point proper, by the name of Armstrong. This coat is very well adapted to the bearer's name, and serves to denote a man of excellent conduct and valour, p. 4. n. 34.

VAMPLET, a piece of steel formed like a funnel, placed on tilting spears just before the hand to secure it, and could be taken off at pleasure.

VENICE, CROWN OF THE DOGE OF, p. 12. n. 20.

VENUS, one of the planets, used for the colour vert.

VERDOY. The term Verdoiy signifies a bordure to be charged with any kind of vegetables, whereof this is a verdoiy of eight trefoils, p. 7. n. 12.

VERRY. This fur, which is termed Verry, always consists of four distinct colours, whose names must be mentioned in the blazon, as thus, he beareth, Verry, or, azure, sable, gules, &c. p. 11.

VERRY, a bordure, p. 7. n. 8.

VERRY, a line of partition, p. 1.

VERT, signifies the colour green, it is represented in engraving by diagonal lines from dexter to sinister, p. 1.

VESTU, is when an ordinary has some division

vision in it only by lines, and signifies cloathed, as if some garment were laid upon it. Thus when it is laid on the middle, it is absolutely called Vestu, without any addition, p. 19. n. 1. But if it happens to be on either side, the same is expressed a Vestu dexter, cloathed on the right side; or a Vestu sinister, cloathed on the left, p. 19. n. 2.

VIROLLE, is a term for a hunting horn, when set round with metal or colour different from the horn.

VIZOR, see **GARDEVIZOR**.

VOIDED, is when an ordinary has nothing but an edge to shew its form; all the inward part supposed to be cut out or evacuated, so that the field appears through, therefore is needless to express the colour or metal of the voided part, because it must of course be that of the field, p. 6. n. 17.

VOIDERS. These figures are formed like the flanches and flasques, yet they differ from both, as being always less, and are said to be given as a reward to a gentlewoman for service done by her to the prince, p. 9. n. 7.

VOL, among the French heralds, signifies both the wings of a bird borne in armoury, as being the whole that makes the flight, p. 9. n. 16.

DEMI VOL, is when only a single wing is borne in an arms.

VOLANT.

VOLANT. Thus we term any bird that is flying, p. 9. n. 12.

VORANT, a term for any fish, bird, beast, or reptile, swallowing up any other creature, p. 22. n. 19.

VULNED, signifies wounded, and the blood dropping therefrom, as is represented on the breast of the examples, p. 11. n. 25. Likewise a heart vulned, p. 9. n. 18.

W

WALLED see MURAILLE.

WATER-BOUGET, being anciently used by soldiers to fetch water to the camp, p. 4. n. 25.

WATTLED, a term for the wattles or gills of a cock, when of a different tincture from its body.

WAVY, has always three risings, signifies rolling, also a line of partition; it also shows the first bearer of such to have got his arms for services done at sea.

WEEL, this instrument is used to catch fish, p. 4. n. 12.

WHARROW-SPINDLE, this instrument is sometimes used by women to spin as they walk, sticking the distaff in their girdle, and whirling the spindle round, pendant at the thread, p. 4. n. 13.

WINGED, signifies the wings are of a different tincture from the body.

WOLF, is a cruel, ravenous, and watchful creature, able to endure hunger longer than any other beast; but when pressed by it, breaks out and tears the first flock it meets with, and is therefore compared to a resolute commander, who having been long besieged, being at last reduced to famine, makes a desperate sally upon his enemies, and drives all before him; having vanquished his opposers, returns into his garrison, laden with honours, plunder, and provisions, p. 13. n. 10.

WREATH, an attire for the head, made of linen or silk, of two different tinctures twisted together, which the ancient knights wore when equipped for tournaments; the colours of the silk are usually taken from the principal metal and colour contained in the coat of arms of the bearer, p. 12. n. 28.

WYVERN, is a kind of flying serpent, the upper part resembling a dragon, and the lower an adder or snake; some derive it from *vipera*, and so make it a winged viper; others say it owes its being to the heralds, and can boast no other creation, p. 11. n. 24.

A SHORT

A
SHORT AND EASY
INTRODUCTION
TO
HERALDRY.
PART II.

INTRODUCTION

W. E. A. I. D. R. Y.

W. E. A. I. D. R. Y.

THE USE OF
ARMS AND ARMORY,
WITH
RULES OF BLAZON,
AND
MARSHALLING COAT ARMOURS, &c.

THE USE OF ARMS.

THE occasion of the rise of arms was undoubtedly that order which their use produced; the consequences of confusion being generally rule and order: as mens' sufferings naturally lesson them to avoid all inconveniences by which they have suffered. Thus entered national ensigns, for the better regulation of armies, &c. and also all manner of personal distinctions in war for the distinguishing of chiefs, and

and considerable commanders, being devices on their shields, &c. pointing out their persons to those under their command; and also distinguishing themselves one from another, which without some such marks could not effectually be, their persons being obscured by the armours they wore. It is observable that the ancients, for the most part, made choice of lions, tigers, dragons and horrible chimeras; or else of such animals as serpents, foxes, owls, &c. or such figures as might represent sagacity, cunning, or stratagem, according to their own various dispositions, thereby meaning to menace and terrify their enemies, by setting forth their magnanimous and politic qualities; for, as it is certain, that every like adheres to its like; so even in cases of this nature, mankind is naturally delighted with things or animals like themselves, or whose predominant dispositions or qualities accord with their own; and from these the alluding qualities and intendments of these ancient assumptions have been frequently termed hieroglyphics, &c.

TOURNAMENTS.

TOURNAMENTS, Justings, Tiltings, &c. were honourable exercises formerly used by all persons of note that desired to gain reputation in

in feats of arms, from the king to the private gentleman ; and derived their name from *tourner*, a French word (to run round); because to be expert in these military exercises, much agility both of horse and man was requisite, they riding round a ring, or turning often, as there was occasion.

Their manner of assembling was thus : The time and place being appointed, challenges were sent abroad for such who desired to signalize themselves at the lists, and proper rewards prepared for the victorious, which drew a great concourse from all parts ; it was the custom of those who went to these exercises to be in a complete military equipage, with arms on their shields and surcoats, and caparisons on their horses ; their esquires riding before, carrying their tilting spears with their pennons of arms at them ; as also the helmets to be worn in the exercise, adorned with wreaths of silk, being of the tinctures of the arms and their liveries, and thereon the crest.

When tilting or tournaments were proclaimed, they hung two shields upon a tree at the appointed place, and he that offered to fight on foot signified as much by touching the shield which hung by the right corner ; whilst, on the contrary, he who chose rather to exercise on horseback touched that which hung by the left ; for it was judged more honourable to fight on foot than on horseback.

P

When

When a knight, &c. came near the barriers where the justings were to be held, he blew an horn or trumpet, at which the heralds there attending came forth and received his name, armorial bearings, and other proofs of his nobility, which they recorded in their books; from whence came heraldry, or the art of blazon, which signifies a regular description of arms in their proper terms.

The two contenders being let in at several barriers, mounted on the ablest horses, they, after performing the usual ceremonies, and paying their respects to the sovereign or judges, as also to the ladies, they took their several stations; and being thus in readiness, when the trumpets sounded, they both at the same time couched their lances, and spurring their horses, ran fiercely one against another, in such manner that their spears points lighting upon each other's armour gave a terrible shock, and generally flew in pieces.

If neither party received any damage, they usually ran three heats, which was accounted very honourable; but if a man was beaten off his horse, shaken in the saddle, let fall his lance, lost any piece of his armour, or hurt his adversary's horse, all these were disgraces.

These tournaments first began in Germany, in the tenth century, and became afterwards a general practice.

CROISADES.

CROISADES.

THE second grand occasion of the improvement of heraldry to its present perfection, was the croisades, which were expeditions to the wars in the Holy Land against the Infidels, begun in the year 1096, on which account they bore several new figures, heretofore unknown in arms, such as bezants, martlets, alerons, escallop shells, &c. besides great numbers of crosses, variously formed, which are to be seen in arms all Europe over.

In process of time, these tokens, which we call arms, became remunerations for services, and were bestowed by emperors, kings, princes, generals, and chief commanders in the field, upon martial men, answerable to their worthy acts; the remembrance whereof could not be better preserved to posterity than by these kinds of honourable rewards; and though at first they were taken up at any gentleman's pleasure, yet hath that liberty for many ages been denied; no one being, by the laws of gentility, allowed the bearing thereof, but those that are entitled thereto by descent, grant, or purchase. The common people are denied the use of them by the laws of all well-governed nations.

TOMBS and MONUMENTS,

ARE no less comprised within the cognizance of the science of heraldry, than other solemn functions; for as it is the part of heralds to range men in their due stations, and to appoint them their proper coats of arms whilst living, so it belongs to them to regulate what ceremonies are to be observed at their funerals, and what memorials erected to them after their death. The most ancient, and even the most barbarous nations, paid this honour to the deceased, as believing it an inducement to others to perform glorious actions, and a respect indispensable to be paid to him who had been an example of virtue whilst surviving in this world.

Of all nations, none exceeded the Romans in the magnificence of their monuments; all the great roads about their city were adorned with costly structures; for they did not then bury in their temples, reserving them only for the service of their gods; nor was it the custom to bury in churches for some centuries after the gospel had dispelled the darkness of idolatry. In process of time it was brought up to bury in churches, and then all families of note appointed the place of repose for them and their successors, and erected stately monuments, adorned with figures, coat-armour, and epitaphs.

taphs. That there might be some distinctive marks between the several persons so interred, the ancients established certain rules, which were then observed upon such occasions.

Kings and princes, however they died, were represented on their tombs in their armour, with their escutcheons, crowns, crests, supporters, and all other marks of royalty.

Knights and gentlemen could not have their effigies after that manner, unless they lost their lives in battle, or died within their own lordships.

Those who died in battle on the victorious party, were represented with their swords naked, the point upwards on the dexter side, and their shield on the left, their helmets on their heads.

Those who died prisoners were represented on their tombs without spurs, helmet, or sword.

Such as died in battle on the vanquished side, were to be represented without their coat over their armour, their sword in the scabbard, their vizor lifted up, their hands joined on the breast, and their feet resting on a dead lion.

The son of a general, or governor of a strong hold, if he died when the place was besieged, though ever so young, was represented in complete armour, his head resting on a helmet instead of a pillow.

If a gentleman had served in armies, during the most of his life, and in his old age became
a religious

a religious man, he was represented on the lower part in complete armour, and above in the habit of the order he had professed.

If a gentleman, or knight, who had been killed in a single combat, had such a monument, he was to be in complete armour, with his battle-axe out of his arms, lying by him, and left arm crossed upon his right.

On the contrary, the victor was led in triumph to the church, to give thanks to God; and when he died, he was represented on his tomb, armed at all points, his battle-axe in his arms, with his right arm across over the left.

But if any person had been accused of treason, murder, a rape, or being an incendiary, instead of being honourably interred, he was treated in the vilest manner, his arms broken, and his body dragged on a hurdle, and cast out to be devoured by the fowls of the air, or hung upon a gallows.

Notwithstanding all these rules, by degrees, every one is come to erect what monument he pleases, and to place thereon any figures, and in what posture he likes best. This may suffice to shew what was the practice when order was observed; many examples whereof are to be seen in churches, &c. at this day.

ARMS

ARMS of DOMINION,

ARE those which emperors and kings constantly bear; being annexed to the territories to express their authority and power, they cause them to be stamp'd on their coin, and shew them on their colours, standards, banners, coaches, shields, seals, &c.

ARMS being placed upon the fronts, and other parts, of noble and ancient seats, shew travellers to whom they did formerly belong, and oftentimes whose they at present are; they inform us also, who were the founders and benefactors of ancient abbeys, churches, and other religious houses; also colleges, as those in our two famous universities; and other public buildings, such as hospitals, almshouses, &c. so frequent in our kingdom.

ARMS of COMMUNITY,

ARE those of bishopricks, cities, universities, academies, societies, companies, and other bodies corporate.

ASSUMPTIVE ARMS,

ARE such as a man of his proper right may assume, with the approbation of his sovereign, and of the herald. As if a man being no gentleman

gentleman of blood, or coat armour; or else being a gentleman of blood and coat-armour, shall captivate, or take prisoner in lawful war, any gentleman, nobleman, or prince, (as says Sir John Ferne) he may bear the shield of that prisoner, and enjoy it to him and his heirs for ever, see an example, p. 16. n. 33.

ARMS of PATRONAGE,

ARE such as governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, add to their family arms, as a token of their superiority, rights, and jurisdiction.

ARMS of SUCCESSION,

ARE those taken up by them who inherit certain fiefs, or manors, either by will, entail, or donation; which they impale, or quarter with their own arms.

ARMS of ALLIANCE,

ARE such as (when heiresses marry into families) are taken up by their issue, to shew their descent paternal and maternal; and by this means the memory of many ancient and noble families, extinct in the male line, is preserved and conveyed to posterity: which is one of the principal reasons of marshalling
several

several coats pertaining to distinct families in one shield.

ARMS of ADOPTION,

ARE those which you take from another family, to be quartered with your paternal ones; for instance, the last of a family may by will adopt a stranger to possess his name, estate, and arms, and thereby continue the name and grandeur of his family in the world, after his decease. It is to be observed, that if the adopted stranger be of more noble blood and family than the adopter, he is not obliged by the testament to disuse his own name or arms; but if he be inferior, he is obliged to leave his own name, as also his proper arms, except he will marshal them after the arms of the adopter.

Note, The present custom is for persons adopted, to apply to his Majesty for his special warrant, to empower them to fulfil the will of the disponsers, or to the parliament for an act.

Not. Anglic.

ARMS PATERNAL and HEREDITARY,

ARE such as are transmitted from the first obtainer to his son, grandson, or great-grandson, &c. then they are arms of a perfect and complete nobility, begun in the grandfather, or great-grandfather (as heralds say), growing
Q
in

in the son, complete in the grandson, or rather great-grandson, from which rises the distinction of gentlemen of blood in the grandson, or great-grandson; and from the last, gentlemen of ancestry.

CANTING ARMS,

ARE those arms that allude to the names of the bearers; *as a trevet*, for Trevet; *three herrings*, for Herring; *camel*, for Camel; *three covered cups*, for Butler; *a pine tree*, for Pine; *three arches*, for Arches; *three barrows*, for Harrow, &c.

RULES of BLAZONING.

THIS science, according to the *Not. Anglic.* is merely to describe the things borne in proper terms according to their several gestures, positions and tinctures; in which care ought to be particularly observed, because the adding or omitting any part is oftentimes an alteration of the coat.

In blazon the following rules are to be carefully observed:

First, in blazoning a coat, you must ever begin with the field; then the lines wherewith it is divided, whether per pale, fess, bend, &c. as also the difference of the line, whether it be indented, engrailed, &c. then proceed to the
next

next immediate charge. By an immediate charge, is meant, when there is more than one; that which lieth next the field, and nearest the center, must be first named; and then those which are more remote; for example, azure, a crescent between three stars argent; thus the crescent is first named as being next the center of the field, see p. 15. n. 21.

When colour and metal are placed several times, one upon the other, as p. 14. n. 13. Azure, on a chevron; or, between three besants, as many pallets gules. *Note*, here the chevron is named first after the field, because it is nearest the center; and as the pallets lie upon the chevron, so they are most remote from the field, and must be last named. But when bearings are described without expressing the point of the escutcheon where they are to be placed, they are then understood to possess the center of the shield; for instance, argent, a lion rampant, gules; but if I say, argent a lion rampant in base, gules, it must be placed in the base part of a shield, which is the bottom.

A repetition of words must be avoided in blazoning a coat, such as the words of, or, and, with, is accounted a great fault, for tautology should be particularly avoided; as for example, he beareth or, on a saltire azure, nine lozenges of the first; and not or, on a saltire azure nine lozenges or; because the word or is then named twice. But be careful,

that by endeavouring to be concise you are not mysterious; and that you omit nothing which ought to be mentioned; because a different term in blazoning makes the arms cease to be the same.

In composing arms, metals and colours together; which was introduced, as well to represent them at a greater distance, as to imitate the military cassock of the ancients, who embroidered their titia, or cloth of gold and silver, with figures in colours of silk; and their coloured silk, on the contrary, with gold and silver; and hence is it that there is a general rule, that metal shall never be placed upon metal, nor colour upon colour.

C H A R G E S.

IN blazoning of charges, be they of what nature or kind soever, whether animate or inanimate, if you perceive them to be of the natural and proper colour of the creatures, or things they represent, you must always term them, proper; and not argent, or, gules, or by the like terms of this science, which always give place to definitions more natural.

O R D I N A R I E S.

IN blazoning of ordinaries formed of straight lines, you must only name the ordinary, without

out making mention of the straightness of the line whereof it is composed; for example, p. 5. n. 8. argent, a bend azure; but if the ordinary, &c. should be engrailed, wavy, nebuly, imbattled, &c. it must not be omitted; for example, p. 14. n. 12. ermine on a chevron engrailed, three estoils argent.

A N I M A L S.

As to lions, tygers, bears, leopards, boars, wolves, dragons, and all ravenous beasts, their teeth and claws, or talons, are called their arms, because they are their weapons of defence and offence; so when they are of a different tincture from their bodies, then the colour must be named; and when their tongues are of the colour of their arms, then they are said to be languid, as a lion argent, armed and languid gules. *Note*, the claws and tongue of a lion are always gules, unless the field or charge be gules, then they must be azure.

Among such beasts as by nature are milder, and by custom more sociable, may be reckoned the bull, ox, goat, ram, &c. which are endowed by nature with weapons, as horns, which together with their hoofs, are very often different from their bodies; we then say armed and hoofed, or unguled of such or such tinctures.

As to deer, they being by nature timorous
and

and without courage, are supposed to wear their lofty antlers, not as weapons but ornaments; therefore, in blazon we say attired.

And as to the dog, there are of various kinds, bred up to divers exercises and games; so that the first consideration is what kind of dog is borne, what sport he seems fitted for, and hence the particular terms of beating, coursing, scenting, &c. are very proper, if the dog be found in gestures suitable to their several exercises.

B I R D S.

WHEN in blazoning, birds of prey, as the eagle, vulture, hawk, kite, owl, &c. all whose weapons, viz. beaks and talons, are termed arms, we then say armed and membered so and so, when they differ in colour from the body.

But when you meet with swans, geese, ducks, cranes, herons, cormorants, &c. which are a kind of river fowl, and have no talons, instead of armed, you must say beaked and membered; the last term signifying the leg of any fowl, as the feet of swans, geese, ducks, &c. are webbed, and in some measure resemble the palm of a man's hand; so in blazon they are sometimes termed palmipedes.

In blazoning the cock, you must say, armed, crested, and jelloped: the term armed, signifies his beak and spurs; that of crested denotes his

his comb, and that of jelloped his wattles; when his comb, beak, wattles and spurs, are of a different tincture from his body, then in blazon they must be named; for instance, azure, a cock; argent, armed; crested and jelloped, gules.

As to the falcon, this bird is carried in the same postures as the eagle, so hath the same terms, except when with hood, bells, virols, (or rings) and leishes: in blazon he is said to be hooded, belled, jessed, and leished, and the colours thereof must be named.

F I S H E S.

FISHES, of which there are many voracious, &c. but the terms differ not so much in their variety of actions as of beasts; if swimming, naiant, hauriant, &c. if feeding, vorant, as swallowing all whole; when the fins of fishes are of a different tincture from their bodies, they are then said to be finned of such a colour, naming it, as a dolphin proper, finned or.

H E A V E N L Y B O D I E S.

SHOULD the bearing be of any heavenly body, such as a planet, &c. your first consideration is, in what state or condition such planet appears to be, as the sun, whether in his meridian,

ridian, or eclipse; or the moon, whether in her increase or decrease, &c. and so suit your descriptions in proper astronomical terms: for as this is a rule, all blazons are the more elegant when dressed in the proper terms of the several arts or science which the figures to be described are of, or belonging to; so you take care not to omit any armorial term necessary to be used, as such definition is to pass for blazon. Thus is the coat of St. Clere, azure; the sun in his meridian, proper.

TREES and VEGETABLES.

WHEN you meet with any kind of trees, or their parts, or any vegetables, or their parts, you must observe, first, in what condition it seems to appear, as whether spread, or blasted; what kind of tree, whether bearing fruit or not; if a part only, what part; whether the trunk, branches, fruit, or leaves; if the former, whether standing or not; if not, in what manner it seems to have been felled; whether eradicated or torn up by the roots; see p. 16. n. 22. If the bearing consists of members, as its branches, fruit, or leaves only; whether with fruit, or withered; or simply alone, whether slipt, as p. 9. n. 19. Pendent, dropping, or erect and vaulting; which two last hold good for all kinds of flowers or grain, when borne simply, or on their stalks.

Man,

Man, and the parts of his body, are frequently charges in coat armour; as to which, these considerations follow. First, as is said of other things, whether he is borne whole, or in part; if whole, in what kind of gestures or actions; also whether naked or habited; if the latter, after what manner, as whether rustic, in armour, or in robes, &c.

M A R S H A L L I N G.

MARSHALLING; in this science is an orderly disposing of sundry coat armours, pertaining to distinct families, marshalled on account of descent, marriage, alliance, gifts of the sovereign, adoption, &c. The exterior ornaments are the helmet, mantle, crest, supporters, scroll and motto.

Such coats as betoken marriage, do represent either a match single, or hereditary. By a single match is meant either the conjoining of the coat-armours of a man and a woman, descended of distinct families, in one escutcheon palewise; the man bears his coat on the dexter side of the escutcheon, and the sinister part for the woman, see the example, p. 11. n. 3.

Note, Sometimes in blazon, the man and woman are called baron and femme.

When a man marries an heiress, and has issue by her, it is in his choice whether he will

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still

still bear her coat impaled, or in an escutcheon of pretence upon his own; because he pretendeth (God giving life to such his issue) to bear the same coat of his wife to him and to his heirs.

Moreover the heir of those two inheritors shall bear these two hereditary coats of his father and mother to himself and his heirs quarterly; the father's in the first and fourth, the mother's in the second and third quarters, to shew that the inheritance, as well of the possessions, as of the coat armours, are invested in them and their posterity: see p. 16. n. 6. *Note*, if the wife be no heir, neither her husband nor child shall have further to do with her coat, than to set up the same in their house pale-wise, to shew the father's match with such a family.

Concerning the bearings of several coat-armours pale-wise in one escutcheon, (according to Gerard Leigh) viz. the marshalling of divers femmes with one baron; he says, if a man marries two wives, the first shall be placed on the sinister side of the chief part; and the second's coat on the base impaled with the husband, p. 11. n. 5.

A R M S

Of a man and his three wives; the two first
tierced

tierced in chief with his own, and the third in base, p. 11. n. 6.

A R M S

OF a man and his four wives ; the two first tierced in chief, the third and fourth in base, p. 11. n. 7.

A R M S

OF a man and his five wives ; his own in the middle, with his three first on the dexter side, and the fourth and fifth on the sinister, p. 11. n. 8.

A R M S

OF a man and his six wives ; his own in the middle, with his three first on the dexter side, and the other three on the sinister, p. 11. n. 9.

A R M S

OF a man and his seven wives ; his own in the middle, with his four first on the dexter side, and the other three on the sinister, p. 11. n. 10.

Note, These forms of impalings are meant of hereditary coats, whereby the husband stood in expectancy of advancing his family,

through the possibility of receiving issue, that so those hereditary possessions of his wife might be united to his patrimony.

ARMS of a WIDOW.

Is to impale the arms of her late husband on the dexter side of the paternal coat of her ancestor upon a lozenge, p. 11. n. 11.

ARMS of a MAIDEN, or DOWAGER LADY of QUALITY.

If a maiden, or dowager lady of quality marry a commoner, or a nobleman inferior to her rank, their coats of arms must be set aside of one another in two separate escutcheons; as the lady does still retain, not only her title and rank, but even her maiden or widow appellation; she must therefore continue her arms in a maiden or widow's escutcheon, which is a lozenge, placed on the sinister side of her husband's; and the lady's arms ornamented, see p. 27. n. 16, according to her title.

ARMS of a WIDOW and HEIRESS.

THE arms of a widow, being an heiress, are to be borne on an escutcheon of pretence, over those of her late husband, in a lozenge, see p. 11. n. 12.

ARMS

ARMS of a WIFE and TWO HUSBANDS.

Of a wife and her two husbands ; the arms of the first husband in chief ; the arms of the second husband in base, impaled on the dexter side of her own, see p. 11. n. 13.

A R M S of a B A C H E L O R.

AND whilst he remains such, he may quarter his paternal coat with other coats, if any right to him belongs ; but may not impale it till he is married, p. 11. n. 1.

A R M S of a M A I D.

Is to bear the coat of her ancestor in a lozenge, p. 11. n. 2. *Note*, if her father did bear any difference in his coat, the same ought to be continued, for by that mark of cadency of her father's, will be known of what branch she is from.

When a coat of arms, surrounded with a bordure, is marshalled pale-wise with another, then that part of the bordure which is next the other coat impaled with it, must be omitted, see p. 11. n. 14. But if a bordured coat be marshalled with other coats quarterly, then no part of the bordure must be omitted, see p. 11. n. 15.

ARMS

ARMS of an HEIRESS.

THE arms of an heiress when married are not to be impaled with the arms of her husband, but are to be borne on an escutcheon of pretence, placed in the center of the shield. It is termed an escutcheon of pretence, on account of its shewing his pretension to her estate, and if the husband has issue by her, the heir of those two inheritors shall bear the hereditary coats of arms of the father and mother quarterly, see example p. 16. n. 6. the first and fourth quarters containing the father's arms, and the second and third the mother's.

Note, all co-heiresses convey also to their husbands a right of bearing their arms on an escutcheon of pretence, the same as an heiress.

ARMS of a BISHOP.

SUCH as have a function ecclesiastical, and are preferred to the honour of pastoral jurisdiction, are said to be knit in nuptial bands of love and care for the cathedral churches whereof they are superintendants; therefore, their paternal coat is marshalled on the left side of the escutcheon, giving the preheminence of the right side to the arms of their see, as the example p. 27. n. 13.

ARMS

ARMS of a KNIGHT of the GARTER, and LADY.

WHEN married, the arms of his wife must be placed in a distinct shield, because his own is surrounded with the ensign of that order; for though the husband may give his equal half of the escutcheon, and hereditary honour, yet he cannot share his temporary order of knighthood with her, see the example, p. 27. n. 14.

ARMS QUARTERLY.

Is when a shield is divided into many parts, then it shews the bearer's alliance to several families: and it is to be observed, that in all marshalled arms, quarterly, with coats of alliance, the paternal coat is always placed in the first quarter, as p. 16. n. 6.

Note, when a coat is borne with four or more quarterings, and any one or more of those quarterings are again divided into two or more coats, then such quarter is termed a grand quarter, and is said to be quarterly, or counter-quartered. p. 25. n. 19.

ARMS of a BARONET.

THE arms of Sir George Beaumont, of Stoughton, Leicestershire, Baronet: azure, femee

semee of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant, or, in a canton argent, a sinister hand coupé at the wrist and erect, gules.

Note, the canton charged with the hand, is the arms of the Province of Ulster, in Ireland, and was given by King James the First, as a badge or augmentation of honour to all baronets. It may be placed as in the example, p. 27. n. 15. or in an escutcheon, and is generally bore in the most convenient part of the shield, so as not to cover any principal charge.

ARMS of a COMMONER and LADY.

If a commoner marry a lady of quality, he is not to impale her arms with his own, they are to be set aside of one another in separate shields, as the lady still retains her title and rank; therefore, her arms are placed as the example, p. 27. n. 16.

Note, having gone through the introduction, rules of blazon, and marshalling; it will be necessary to bring the theory into practice, which by observing the following examples, will enable the young student in armory to have a true knowledge of the most useful terms, rules, &c. that are used in the science of heraldry.

BLAZONING

BLAZONING OF PLATE XIV.

- No. 1. Argent, on a chief gules, two mullets pierced or, by the name of St. John.
- N. 2. Argent, a fess, in chief three lozenges sable, by the name of Aston.
- N. 3. Or, two bars azure, a chief quarterly, azure and gules, on the first two fleurs-de-lis, or; the second a lion passant gardant of the last; the third as the second; the fourth as the first, by the name of Manners. *Note*, the term *on the first*, is to be understood on the field of the first quarter; *the second*, is the field of the second quarter charged, *of the last*; that is, of the last colour or metal, which is or; *the third as the second*; *fourth as the first*, which signifies the third quarter as the second, and the fourth quarter as the first.
- N. 4. Gules, a chief argent; on the lower part thereof a cloud, the sun's resplendent rays thereout issuing proper, by the name of Lesone.
- N. 5. Ermine, on a canton sable, a harp argent, by the name of Fraunces.
- N. 6. Argent, on a quarter gules, a spear in bend or, by the name of Knight.
- N. 7. Argent, on a fess sable, three mullets or, by the name of Clive.
- N. 8. Azure, a fess imbattled between six estoils or, by the name of Tryon.

N. 9. Or, on a fess between two chevrons sable, three cross-croissants of the first, by the name of Walpole.

Note, Of the first is of the colour or metal of the field which is always mentioned first.

N. 10. Argent, a fess and canton gules, by the name of Woodville.

N. 11. Ermine, three lozenges in fess sable, by the name of Pigot.

N. 12. Ermine, on a chevron engrailed azure, three estoils argent, by the name of Smyth.

N. 13. Azure, on a chevron or, between three besants, as many pallets gules, by the name of Hope.

N. 14. Ermine, a chevron coupé sable, by the name of Jones.

N. 15. Azure, a chevron, engrailed, voided or, by the name of Dudley.

N. 16. Sable, a chevron between two couples-cloze, accompanied with three cinquefoils or, by the name of Renton.

N. 17. Gules, a chevron between ten cinquefoils, four, two, one, two and one argent, by the name of Barkley.

N. 18. Sable, two lion's paws issuing out of the dexter and sinister base points, erected chevron-wise, argent, armed gules, by the name of Frampton.

N. 19. Sable, a bend or, between six fountains proper, by the name of Stourton.

N. 20. Argent, on a bend gules, cotised sable, three

- three pair of wings, conjoined and inverted of the first, by the name of Wingfield.
- N. 21. Sable, a bend counter-flory argent, by the name of Highlord.
- N. 22. Sable, a bend and chief or, by the name of ———.
- N. 23. Argent, two bends raguled sable, the lower one rebated at the top, by the name of Wagstaff.
- N. 24. Sable, a bend of lozenges between two cotises argent, by the name of Puckring.
- N. 25. Argent, three bugle-horns in bend gules, garnished and stringed vert, by the name of Hunter.
- N. 26. Vert on a pale radiant or, a lion rampant sable, by the name of O'Hara.
- N. 27. Argent, on a pale, between two leopards faces sable, three crescents, by the name of ———.
- N. 28. Argent, a pale and chief sable, by the name of Mendorf.
- N. 29. Sable, a key erected in pale or, between two pallets ermine, by the name of Knot.
- N. 30. Argent, three pallets wavy gules, by the name of Downes.
- N. 31. Gules, three tilting spears, erect in pale or, heads argent, by the name of Amherst.
- N. 32. Azure, three leopards faces in pale or, by the name of Snigg.

- N. 33. Argent, on a pile engrailed azure, three crescents of the first, by the name of Dallison.
- N. 34. Sable, a pile argent, surmounted of a chevron gules, by the name of Dyxton.
- N. 35. Argent, three piles, one issuant out of the chief between two others reversed, sable, by the name of Hulfe.

BLAZONING OF PLATE XV.

- N. 1. Sable, on a cross within a bordure, both engrailed or, five pellets, by the name of Grevile.
- N. 2. Gules, a cross of lozenges between four roses argent, by the name of Packer.
- N. 3. Argent, a cross sable, a tressure of half fleur-de-lis, between four mullets pierced of the second, (that is of the second colour mentioned) which is sable, by the name of Atkins.
- N. 4. Or, a cross vert, on a bend over all gules, three fleurs-de-lis of the first, by the name of Berenger.
- N. 5. Azure, five escalop shells in cross or, by the name of Barker.
- N. 6. Sable, a shin-bone in pale, surmounted of another in fess (or cross) argent, by the name of Baines.
- N. 7. Ermine, on a cross quartered, pierced, argent,

argent, four mill-rinds sable, by the name of Turner.

N. 8. Party per fess, sable and argent, a pale, counterchanged ; on every piece of the first a trefoile slipped of the second, by the name of Simeon.

N. 9. Or, on a saltire raguled gules, five cross-crosetts fitchy of the first, by the name of Rich.

N. 10. Gules, a saltire between four crescents or, by the name of Kinnard.

N. 11. Gyrony, of four, argent, and gules, a saltire between as many cross-crosetts, all counterchanged, by the name of Twisden.

N. 12. Gules, a saltire or, over all a cross engrailed ermine, by the name of Prince.

N. 13. Party per saltire, gules and or, in pale two garbs, and in fess as many roses, all counterchanged by the name of Hilborne.

N. 14. Sable, two shin-bones in saltire, the sinister surmounted of the dexter, by the name of Newton.

N. 15. Gules five martlets wings in saltire argent, by the name of Porter.

N. 16. Or, three closets-wavy, gules, by the name of Drummond.

N. 17. Azure, two bars counter-imbattled ermine, by the name of Burnaby.

N. 18. Or, two bars-gemels sable, in chief, three pellets, by the name of Hildesley.

N. 19. Argent, three bars-gemels azure, on a chief

a chief gules, a barulet indented or, by the name of Haydon.

N. 20. Sable, three leopards heads jessant, fleur-de-lis or, by the name of Morley.

N. 21. Azure, a crescent between three mullets argent, by the name of Arbuthnot.

Note, the following fourteen coats are collected to shew how useful the points of the escutcheon are in blazon, which the learner will find in his practice of this science.

N. 22. Sable, three swords bar-wise, their points towards the sinister part of the escutcheon argent, the hilts and pommels or, by the name of Rawlyns.

N. 23. Gules, three swords bar-wise, their points towards the dexter part of the shield, hilted or, by the name of Chute.

N. 24. Gules, three swords conjoined at the pommels in fess, their points extended into the corners of the escutcheon argent, by the name of Stapleton.

N. 25. Sable, three swords, their points meeting in base, hilted or, by the name of Paulet.

N. 26. Or three swords, one in fess surmounted of the other two in saltire, points upwards between a dexter hand in chief, and a heart in base gules, by the name of Ewart.

N. 27. Sable, three swords in pale, two with their points downward, and the middlemost upwards, by the name of Rawline.

N. 28.

N. 28. Azure, three swords, one in pale, point upward, surmounted of the other two, placed in saltire, points downward, argent, by the name of Norton.

N. 29. Sable, a fess or, between two swords; that in chief point upwards, the other downwards, both in pale argent, hilted of the second, by the name of Gwyn.

N. 30. Azure, one ray of the sun issuing out of the dexter corner of the escutcheon in bend proper, by the name of Aldam.

N. 31. Azure, a pile inverted in bend, sinister or, by the name of Kagg.

N. 32. Argent, a tripple pile, flory on the tops issuing out of the sinister base, in bend towards the dexter corner, sable.

N. 33. Sable, a goshawk argent, perching upon a stock, fixed in base, jessed and belled or, by the name of Weele.

N. 34. Gules, a bend wavy argent, in the sinister chief point, a falcon standing on a perch or, by the name of Hawkeridge.

N. 35. Or, a dexter arm, issuing from the sinister fess-point out of a cloud proper, holding a cross-croset fitchy, azure.

BLAZONING OF PLATE XVI.

N. 1. Gules, three lions gambes erased argent, by the name of Newdigate.

N. 2.

- N. 2. Party per saltire, sable and ermine, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules, by the name of Grafton.
- N. 3. Azure, the sun in his meridian, by the name of St. Clare.
- N. 4. Argent, lion rampant gules, debruised by a fess azure, between four estoils issuing out of as many crescents of the second, by the name of Dillon.
- N. 5. Argent, on a chevron sable, between three oak-leaves proper, as many besants, on a chief gules, a sea-mew between two anchors erected of the first, by the name of Monox.
- N. 6. Quarterly, first and fourth azure, a pale argent, second and third gules, a bend argent.
- N. 7. Argent, three cinquefoils gules, by the name of Darcey.
- N. 8. Or, six annulets, three, two, and one sable, by the name of Lowther.
- N. 9. Gules, nine arrows or, each three, two saltire-wise, and one in pale, banded together with a ribbon, feathered and headed argent, by the name of Bieft.
- N. 10. gules five cross-crosslets, fitchy in cross, between four escalop shells or, by the name of Tounson.
- N. 11. Azure, three hautboys between as many cross-crosslets or, by the name of Bourden.

N. 12.

- N. 12. Azure, a salamander or, in flames proper, by the name of Cennino.
- N. 13. Party per chevron, argent and gules, a crescent counterchanged, by the name of Chapman.
- N. 14. Party per saltire or, and sable, a border counterchanged, by the name of Shorter.
- N. 15. Quarterly or and azure, a cross of four lozenges between as many annulets counterchanged, by the name of Peacock.
- N. 16. Argent, a chevron gules, between three scorpions reversed sable, by the name of Cole.
- N. 17. Argent, a fess engrailed, between three scorpions erect sable, by the name of Colle.
- N. 18. Sable, three scaling ladders in bend argent, by the name of Shipstowe.
- N. 19. Sable, a falcon or, his wings expanded, trussing a mallard argent, on a chief of the latter, a cross botone gules, by the name of Madden.
- N. 20. Argent, on a chevron azure, between three trefoils slipped party per pale, gules and vert, as many besants, by the name of Row.
- N. 21. Gules, three dexter arms conjoined at the shoulders, and flexed in triangle or, with the fists clenched proper, by the name of Tremaine.

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N. 22.

- N. 22. Gules, the trunk of a tree eradicated (up by the roots) and coupé in pale, sprouting out two branches argent, by the name of Borough.
- N. 23. Gules, a cherub, having three pair of wings, whereof the uppermost and lowermost are counterly crossed, and the middlemost displayed or, by the name of Buocafoco.
- N. 24. Argent, a man's heart gules, within two equilateral triangles braced, borne by the name of Villages.
- N. 25. Gules, three besants figured, borne by the name of Gamin.
- N. 26. Argent, a chevron voided azure, between three flames of fire proper, by the name of Wells.
- N. 27. Sable, a chevron rompu, between three mullets or, by the name of Sault.
- N. 28. Sable, a chevron engrailed ermine between three annulets argent, borne by the Rev. Charles Davy of One-house, Suffolk.
- N. 29. Azure, a bull's head coupé argent, winged and armed or, by the name of Hoast.
- N. 30. Or, three stars issuant out of as many crescents gules, by the name of Bateman.
- N. 31. Sable, a chevron between three attires of a stag, fixed to the scalp argent, by the name of Cocks.
- N. 32. Argent, a heart gules, ensigned with an imperial crown or, on a chief azure, three mullets of the field, by the name of Douglass.
- N. 33.

N. 33. Argent, on a bend gules, between three pellets, as many swans proper, rewarded with a canton sinister azure, thereupon a demi ram mounting argent, armed or, between two fleurs-de-lis of the last, over all a baton dexter-wise, as the second in the canton; this is the arms of Sir Jn. Clarke. *Note*, The canton was the arms of the Duke of Longevile, and was given as a reward to Sir Jn. Clarke for his taking in lawful war Lewis de Orleans, Duke of Longevile and Marquis of Rotueline prisoner, at the journey of Bomy by Terovane, August 16, *anno* Hen. VIII. 5.

N. 34. Azure, three sturgeons naiant in pale argent, and debruised by a fret of eight pieces or, by the name of Sturgeon.

N. 35. Or, three dice fable, each charged with an ace argent, by the name of Ambeface.

BLAZONING OF PLATE XX.

N. 1. Argent, a saltire gules, between four wolves heads coupéd proper, by the name of Outlawe.

N. 2. Gules, three demi lions coupéd rampant, a chief or, by the name of Fisher.

N. 3. Argent on a fess fable, between three lions heads erased gules, langued azure, a crescent for a difference or, by the name of Farmer.

- N. 4. Gules, a lion couched between six cross-croissants, three in chief, and as many in base, argent, by the name of Tynte.
- N. 5. Azure, a lion passant, between three estoiles argent, by the name of Burard.
- N. 6. Argent, a chevron gules, between three lions passant gardant sable, by the name of Cooke.
- N. 7. Party per chevron, vert and or, in chief, a rose or, between two fleurs-de-lis argent; in base a lion rampant, regardant, azure, by the name of Gideon.
- N. 8. Party per pale, argent and sable, within a border of the same, engrailed and counter-changed, a lion rampant or, by the name of Champneys.
- N. 9. Argent, a lion sejant azure, between three torteauxes.
- N. 10. Argent, a lion saliant, in chief three pellets.
- N. 11. Gules, a lion rampant gardant, double quevee (or fourchee) or, holding in his paws a rose branch proper, by the name of Master.
- Note*, the term quevee signifies the tail of a beast, and the term fourchee denotes its being forked, as the example.
- N. 12. Or, a pale between two lions rampant sable, by the name of Naylor.
- N. 13. Argent, three bars wavy azure, over all a lion rampant of the first, by the name of Bulbeck.

N. 14.

- N. 14. Argent, a chevron between three bucks tripping fable, attired or, by the name of Rogers.
- N. 15. Vert, a chevron between three bucks standing at gaze or, by the name of Robinson.
- N. 16. Argent, a bend engrailed azure, between two bucks heads cabos'd fable, by the name of Needham.
- N. 17. Argent, three greyhounds currant in pale fable, collar'd of the first, by the name of Moore.
- N. 18. A hart cumbant upon a hill in a park paled, all proper, is the arms of the town of Derby.
- N. 19. Argent, three moles fable, their snouts and feet gules, by the name of Nangothan.
- N. 20. Gules, three conies sejant within a bordure engrailed argent, by the name of Cornisbie.
- N. 21. Argent, a chevron gules, between three talbots passant fable, by the name of Talbot.
- N. 22. Or, a chevron gules, between three lions paws erased and erected fable, by the name of Austen.
- N. 23. Argent, two lion's gambes erased in saltire, the dexter surmounted of the sinister gules.
- N. 24. Sable, three lions tails erect and erased argent, by the name of Corke.
- Note*, the two plates 21 and 23, are introduced to shew the student of heraldry the concise and

and easy method (which is in practice among heralds, herald painters, and engravers) of sketching and blazoning of coats of arms.

HERALDIC ABBREVIATIONS.

Explanation.

Of the abbreviations made use of in the heraldic sketches and blazons of plate 21 and 23.

O	{ stands for }	Or,
A		Argent,
G		Gules,
B		Blue,
V		Vert,
P		Purple,
S		Sable,
PPr.		Proper,
Er		Ermine.

ABBREVIATED BLAZONS OF P L A T E XXI.

- N. 1. A, a saltire G, between four wolves heads coup'd PPr. name Outlaws.
- N. 2. G, three demi lions coup'd A, a chief O, name Fisher.
- N. 3. A, on a fess S, between three lions heads erased G, langued B, a crescent for a difference O, name Farmer.
- N. 4. G, a lion couched between six cross-crofts, three in chief, and as many in base A, name Tynte.

N. 5.

- N. 5. B, a lion passant, between three estoils, A, name Burrand.
- N. 6. A chevron G, between three lions passant gardant S, name Cooke.
- N. 7. Party per chevron, V and O, in chief, a rose O, between two fleurs-de-lis A, in base, a lion rampant regardant B, name Gideon.
- N. 8. Party per pale, A and S, within a border of the same engrailed and counter-changed, a lion rampant O, name Champneys.
- N. 9. A, a lion sejant B, between three torteauxes.
- N. 10. A, a lion saliant PPr. and in chief three pellets.
- N. 11. G, a lion rampant gardant double queue O, holding in his paws a rose branch PPr. name Master.
- N. 12. O, a pale between two lions rampant S, name Naylor.
- N. 13. A, three bars wavy B, over all a lion rampant of the first, name Bulbeck.
- N. 14. A, a chevron between three bucks tripping S, attired O, name Rogers.
- N. 15. V, a chevron between three bucks standing at gaze O, name Robinson.
- N. 16. A, a bend engrailed B, between two bucks heads cabosed S, name Needham.
- N. 17. A, three greyhounds currant in pale S, collared of the first, name Moore.
- N. 18. A hart cumbant upon a hill in a park
paled,

paled, all PPr. is the arms of the town of Derby.

- N. 19. A, three moles S, their snouts and feet G, name Nangothan.
- N. 20. G, three conies sejant, within a bordure engrailed A, name Conisbie,
- N. 21. A, a chevron G, between three talbots passant S, name Talbot.
- N. 22. O, a chevron G, between three lions paws erased and erect S, name Austen.
- N. 23. A, two lion's gambs erased in saltire, the dexter surmounted of the sinister G.
- N. 24. S, three lions tails erect and erased A, name Corke.

BLAZONING OF PLATE XXII.

- N. 1. Argent, a heron volant, in fess azure, membred or, between three escalops, sable, by the name of Herondon.
- N. 2. Or, three king-fishers proper, by the name of Fisher.
- N. 3. Or, three eagles displayed gules, by the name of Eglefelde.
- N. 4. Azure, a bend engrailed between two cygnets royal argent, gorged with ducal crowns, strings reflexed over their backs or, by the name of Pitfield.
- N. 5. Azure, a pelican with wings elevated and vulning her breast between three fleurs-de-lis or, by the name of Kempton.

N. 6.

- N. 6. Azure, three doves rising argent, their wings gules, and crowned with ducal coronets or, by the name of Baylie.
- N. 7. Argent, on a pile gules, three owls of the field, by the name of Cropley.
- N. 8. Argent, three eagles heads erased sable, or, by the name of Yellen.
- N. 9. Argent, three peacocks in their pride proper, by the name of Pawne.
- N. 10. Or, three swallows close proper, by the name of Watton.
- N. 11. Azure, on a bend cotised argent, three martlets gules, by the name of Edwards.
- N. 12. Ermine, on two bars gules, three martlets or, by the name of Ward.
- N. 13. Argent, on a fess between three trefoils azure, as many swans necks erased of the first, beaked gules, is borne by the name of Baker.
- N. 14. Argent, on a pale azure, three pair of wings conjoined and elevated of the first, by the name of Potter.
- N. 15. Argent, six ostriches feathers, three, two and one sable, by the name of Jervis.
- N. 16. Argent, a chevron between three eagles legs erased sable, their talons gules, by the name of Bray.
- N. 17. Azure, a dolphin naiant embowed or, on a chief of the second, two saltires gules, by the name of Frankland.

U

N. 18.

- N. 18. Or, three dolphins hauriant azure, by the name of Vandeput.
 N. 19. Sable, a dolphin naiant, devouring a fish proper.
 N. 20. Argent, three eels naiant in pale, bar-wise, sable, name Ellis.
 N. 21. Or, three chalbots hauriant gules, by the name Chalbot.
 N. 22. Argent, on a bend azure, three dolphins of the first, by the name Franklyn.
 N. 23. Sable, a chevron ermine between three falmons hauriant argent, by the name Cater.
 N. 24. Argent, a chevron engrailed sable, between three sea-crabs gules, by the name of Bridger.

ABBREVIATIONS OF PLATE XXIII.

- N. 1. A, a heron volant, in fess B, membered O, between three escalops S, name Herondon.
 N. 2. O, three king-fishers, PPr-name Fisher.
 N. 3. O, three eagles displayed G, name Eglefelde.
 N. 4. B, a bend engrailed between two cygnets royal A, gorged with ducal crowns, strings reflexed over their backs O, name Pitfield.
 N. 5. B, a pelican with wings elevated, and vulning her breast between three fleurs-de-lis O, name Kempton.

N. 6.

- N. 6. B, three doves rising A, their legs G,
and crowned with ducal coronets O, name
Baylie.
- N. 7. A, on a pile G, three owls of the field,
name Cropley.
- N. 8. A, three eagles heads erased S, armed O,
name Yellen.
- N. 9. A, three peacocks in their pride PPr.
name Pawne.
- N. 10. O, three swallows close PPr. name
Watton.
- N. 11. B, on a bend cotised A, three mart-
lets G, name Edwards.
- N. 12. Er. on two bars G, three martlets O,
name Ward.
- N. 13. A, on a fess between three trefcils B,
as many swans necks erased of the first, bea-
ked G, name Baker.
- N. 14. A, on a pale B, three pair of wings
conjoined and elevated of the first, name
Potter.
- N. 15. A, six ostriches feathers, three, two,
and one S, name Jervis.
- N. 16. A, a chevron between three eagles legs
erased S, their talons G, name Bray.
- N. 17. B, a dolphin naiant embowed O, on a
chief of the second, two saltires G, name
Franklin.
- N. 18. O, three dolphins hauriant B, name
Vandeput,
- N. 19. S, a dolphin naiant, devouring a fish PPr.

- N. 20. A, three eels naiant in pale, bar-wise S, name Ellis.
- N. 21. O, three chalbots hauriant G, name Chalbot.
- N. 22. A, on a bend B, three dolphins of the first, name Franklyn.
- N. 23. S, a chevron Er. between three salmons hauriant A, name Cater.
- N. 24. A, a chevron engrailed S; between three sea-crabs G, name Bridger.

BLAZONING OF PLATE XXIV.

- N. 1. Gules, on a bend sinister, argent three of the celestial signs, viz. Sagittarius, Scorpio, and Libra, of the first.
- N. 2. Ermine, three increfcents gules, by the name of Symmes.
- N. 3. Azure, the fun, full moon, and seven ftars or, the two first in chief, the laft of orbicular form in bafe, by the name of Johanes de Fontibus.
- N. 4. Argent, on a chevron gules, between three crefcents fable, a mullet for a difference or, by the name of Withers.
- N. 5. Argent, two bars fable, between fix eſtoiles, three, two, and one gules, by the name of Pearſe.
- N. 6. Argent, iſſuant out of two petit clouds in feſs azure, a rainbow in the nombril point a ftar, proper.

N. 7.

- N. 7. Azure, a blazing star, or comet, streaming in bend proper, by the name of Cartwright.
- N. 8. Azure, a fess dancette or, between three cherubims heads argent, crined of the second, by the name of Adye.
- N. 9. Argent, three wood-bine leaves bendwise proper, two and one, by the name of Theme.
- N. 10. Or, three wood-bine leaves pendant azure, by the name of Gamboa.
- N. 11. Azure, issuant out of a mount in base, three wheat-stalks bladed and eared, all proper, by the name of Garzoni.
- N. 12. Or, on a mount in base, an oak acorned proper, by the name of Wood.
- N. 13. Argent, three starved branches slipped sable, by the name of Blackstock.
- N. 14. Argent, three stocks or stumps of trees, coupéd and erased sable, by the name of Rewtowre.
- N. 15. Or, on a bend sable, three clusters of grapes argent, by the name of Maroley.
- N. 16. Gules, a bend of the limb of a tree, raguled and trunked argent, by the name of Penruddock.
- N. 17. Barry of six pieces, or and sable, over all a pale gules, charged with a woman's breast distilling drops of milk proper, by the name of Dodge.
- N. 18. Argent, an arm sinister, issuing out of the dexter point, and extended towards the
the

- the sinister base, in form of a bend gules, by the name of Cornhill.
- N. 19. Argent, three sinister hands coupé at the wrist gules, by the name of Maynard.
- N. 20. Or, a man's leg coupé at the midst of the thigh azure, by the name of Haddon.
- N. 21. Sable, a chevron between three children's heads coupé at the shoulders, argent crined or, enwrapped about the necks with as many snakes proper, by the name of Vaughan.
- N. 22. Argent, on a chevron gules, three mens' skulls of the first, by the name of Bolter.
- N. 23. Topaz, a king enthroned on his seat, royal sapphire, crowned, sceptered, and invested of the first; the cape of his robe ermine. These are the arms of the city of Seville, in Spain.
- N. 24. Gules, three demi savages, or wild men argent, holding clubs over their right shoulders or, by the name of Basil Wood.

BLAZONING OF PLATE XXV.

- N. 1. Party per pale indented, or and gules, name Birmingham.
- N. 2. Party per chevron undy sable and or, three panthers heads erased counterchanged, by the name of Smith.
- N. 3. Party per fess dancette or and azure,

two mullets pierced counterchanged, name Doubleday.

N. 4. Party per bend crenelle, argent and gules, by the name of Boyle.

N. 5. Party per bend sinister, ermine and ermineoise, a lion rampant or, by the name of Trevor.

N. 6. Party per saltire argent and or, four eagles in cross sable, by the name of Barnsdale.

N. 7. Quarterly per pale, dove-tail, gules and or, name Bromley.

N. 8. Azure, a fess wavy argent, in chief three stars, by the name of Jenkinson.

N. 9. Argent, a double tressure flory counterflory, over all a fess imbattled, counterimbattled gules, by the name of Miller.

N. 10. Argent, on a fess raguly azure, three fleurs-de-lis or, by the name of Atwood.

N. 11. Azure, two bars indented or, a chief argent, by the name of Stoner.

N. 12. Or, a fess dancette sable, by the name of Vavafour.

N. 13. Argent, on a fess engrailed gules, three leopards heads or, by the name of Barbon.

N. 14. Argent a fess invecked between three torteauxes gules.

N. 15. Azure, a fess nebuly, between three crescents ermine, by the name of Weld.

N. 16. Azure, a saltire quarterly quartered
or

- or and argent, is the arms of the episcopal see of Bath and Wells.
- N. 17. Or, a fess checky argent and azure, by the name of Stewart.
- N. 18. Gules, a chevron counter-compony argent and sable, between three fleurs-de-lis or, by the name of Shirley.
- N. 19. Quarterly, first and fourth argent, a chevron gules between three torteauxes, second quarterly; first, argent a bend gules; second, argent a fess azure; third, argent a chevron sable; fourth, argent a pale vert; third, argent a fess between three billets gules.
- N. 20. Ermine, two flanches azure, each charged with three ears of wheat coupéd or, by the name of Greby.
- N. 21. Or, a buffalo's head cabossed sable, attired argent, through the nostrils an annulet of the last, ducally crowned gules, the attire passing through the crown, for the arms of Mecklenburg.
- N. 22. Or, a buffalo's head in profile sable, armed argent, ducally crowned gules, is the arms of the barony of Rostock in Mecklenburg.
- N. 23. Gules, an arm embowed, habited to the wrist in armour, issuing from clouds on the sinister side, and holding between the finger and thumb a gem ring all proper, round the arm at the elbow a ribbon tied azure, is the

the arms of the county of Schwerin in Germany.

N. 24. Argent, a wheel of eight spokes, gules, is the arms of the Bishop of Osnaburg.

HATCHMENTS. *See Plate 28.*

By the following rules, may be known upon sight of any hatchment what the person was when living, whether a private gentleman or knight, by the helmet; if a nobleman, by the coronet; whether a married man, bachelor, or widower, or whether a married woman, maid or widow, &c.

BACHELOR. *Plate 28.*

When a bachelor dies, his arms and crest are painted single or quartered, but never impaled; the ground of the hatchment under the shield is all black.

MAIDEN. *Plate 28.*

When a maiden dies, her arms (but no crest) must be placed in a lozenge, and may be single or quartered, with the ground under the escutcheon all black as the former.

MARRIED MAN. *Plate 28.*

When a married man dies, his arms are impaled with his wife's, the ground of the hatchment under his side of the shield is black, the ground under his wife's side is white; the black side signifies the husband to be dead, and the white side denotes the wife to be living.

X

MARRIED

MARRIED WOMAN. *Plate 28.*

When a married woman dies, her arms are impaled with her husband's (but no crest), the ground of the hatchment under her side of the shield is black, that of her husband white, which signifies the wife to be dead and the husband living.

WIDOWER. *Plate 28.*

When a widower dies, his arms are impaled with those of his deceased wife with his crest; the ground of the hatchment to be all black.

WIDOW. *Plate 28.*

When a widow dies, her arms are impaled with her husband in a lozenge (but no crest), the ground of the hatchment to be all black.

When a man is the last of a family, the death's head supplying the place of a crest, denoting that death has conquered all.

When a woman is the last of a family, her arms are placed in a lozenge, with a death's head on the top of the shield.

T H E
D E F I N I T I O N
O F
D E S C R I P T I O N
O F T H E
G E N T R Y or C I V I L N O B I L I T Y
O F
E N G L A N D:

Taken from the last Edition of GUILLIM'S
DISPLAY OF HERALDRY.

GENTLEMAN, *Generosus*, seemeth to be made of two words, the one French, (*Gentil*) *honestus vel honesta parente natus*; the other Saxon (*Man*) as if you would say a man well born: and under this name are all comprised that are above yeomen and artificers; so that nobles are truly called gentlemen. By the course and custom of England, nobility is either major or minor. Major contains all titles and degrees from knighthood upwards. Minor all from barons downwards.

Gentlemen have their beginning either of blood, as that they are born of worshipful parents, or that they have done something worthy in peace or war, whereby they deserve to bear arms, and to be accounted gentlemen.

But in these days, he is a gentleman who is commonly so taken. And whosoever studieth the laws of this realm, who studieth in the university, who professeth liberal sciences, and, to be short, who can live without manual labour, and will bear the port, charge, and countenance of a gentleman, he shall be called master, and shall be taken for a gentleman; for true it is with us, *tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris*: and if need be, a king at arms shall grant him a patent for a new coat, if that there is none that of right doth appertain unto him from his ancestors; and if so, confirm that upon him. But some men make a question, whether this manner of making gentlemen is to be allowed of or no? and it may seem that it is not amiss; for, first, the prince loseth nothing by it, as he should do if he were in France; for the yeoman or husbandman is no more subject to tale or tax in England than the gentleman: but on the other side, in every payment to the king the gentleman is more charged, which he beareth with content; and in any shew, muster, or other particular charge of the town or country where he dwelleth, he is at a greater expence for the preservation of his honour: and for the outward shew, in all respects he deports himself like a gentleman: and if he be called to the wars, whatsoever it cost him, he must appear well accoutred, having his attendance, and shew a more manly courage and
tokens

tokens of a generous education, by which means he shall purchase a greater fame. For as touching the policy and government of the commonwealth, it is not those that have to do with it which will magnify themselves, and go above their estates, but they that are appointed magistrates, &c. are persons tried and well known. See Sir Thomas Smith, *Repub. Angl. chap.* of esquires and gentlemen. In the five-and-twentieth of Queen Elizabeth the case was, that whereas it is required by this statute of the first of Henry the Fifth, chap. 5. That in every writ, original process, &c. in which any *exigat* shall be awarded, that additions should be given unto the defendant of their estate and degree, &c. And the case was, that one was a yeoman by his birth, and yet commonly called and reputed a gentleman; and yet it was adjudged, that a writ might be brought against him with the addition of gentleman, for so much as the intention of the action is to have a name given by which he may be known; this is sufficient to satisfy the law, and the act of parliament; for *nomen diciter, qui notitiam facit*.

But if a gentleman be sued by addition of husbandman, he may say he is a gentleman, and demand judgment of the writ without saying (and not husbandman); for a gentleman may be a husbandman, but he shall be sued by his addition most worthy: for a gentleman, of what estate soever he be, although he go to plough

plough and common labour for his maintenance, yet he is a gentleman, and shall not be named in legal proceedings yeoman, husbandman, or labourer.

If a gentleman be bound an apprentice to a merchant or other trade, he hath not thereby lost his degree of gentility.

But if a recovery be had against a gentleman by the name of a yeoman, in which case no action is necessary, then it is no error; so if any deed or obligation be made to him by the name of yeoman.

If a *capias* go against A. B. yeoman, and if the sheriff take A. B. gentleman, an action of false imprisonment lieth against the sheriff: but if A. B. yeoman be indicted, and A. B. gentleman be produced, being the same man intended, it is good.

If a man be a gentleman by office only, and loseth the same, then doth he also lose his gentility.

By the statute 5 Eliz. cap. 4. intituled, an act touching orders for artificers, labourers, servants of husbandry, and apprentices; amongst other things it is declared, that a gentleman born, &c. shall not be compelled to serve in husbandry. If any falcon be lost, and is found, it shall be brought to the sheriff, who must make proclamation, and if the owner come not within four months, then if the finder be a simple man, the sheriff may keep the hawk, making
agreement

agreement with him that took it : but if he be a gentleman, and of estate to have and keep a falcon, then the sheriff ought to deliver to him the said falcon, taking of him reasonable costs for the time that he had him in custody.

A commission is made to take children into cathedral churches, &c. one in another's place, where children are instructed to sing for the furnishing of the king's chapel ; these general words, by construction of law, have a reasonable intendment, viz. that such children, who be brought up and taught to sing to get their living by it, those may be taken for the king's service in his chapel, and it shall be a good preferment to them ; but the sons of gentlemen, or any other that are taught to sing for their ornament or recreation, and not merely for their livelihoods, may not be taken against their wills, or the consent of their parents and friends. And so it was resolved by the two chief justices, and all the court of Star-chamber, *Anno* 43 Eliz. in the case of one Evans, who had by colour of such letters patent taken the son of one Clifton, a gentleman of quality in Norfolk, who was taught to sing for his recreation ; which Evans for the same offence was grievously punished.

And to the end it may withal appear, what degrees of nobility and gentry were in the realm before the coming of the Normans, and by what merits men might ascend, and be promoted

noted to the same, I will here set down the copy of an English or Saxon antiquity, which you may read in Lambert's Perambulation of Kent, fol. 364, and Englished thus:

It was sometimes in the English laws, that the people and laws were in reputation, and then were the wisest of the people worship-worthy each in his degree, earl and churle, theyne and undertheyne. And if a churle so thrived, that he had fully five hides of land of his own, a church, and a kitchen, a bell-house and a gate, a seat and a several office in the king's hall, then was he thenceforth the theynes right-worthy: and if a theyne so thrived, that he serve the king on his journey, rode in his household, if he then had a theyne which him followed, who to the king's expectations five hides had, and in the king's palace his lord served, and thrice with his errand had gone to the king, he might afterwards with his fore-oath his lord's part play at any need; and of a theyne that he became an earl, then was thenceforth an earl right-worthy. And if a merchantman so thrived, that he passed over the wide sea thrice of his own craft, he was thenceforth the theyne right-worthy. And if a scholar so thrived through learning, that he had degree and served Christ, he was thenceforth of dignity and peace so much worthy, as thereunto belonged, unless he forfeit, so that he the use of his degrees remit.

It

It is observed, that the Saxons out of all those trades of life which be conversant in gain, admit to the estate of gentry such only as increased by honest husbandry or plentiful merchandize. Of the first of which Cicero affirmeth, that there is nothing meet for a freeborn man, nor no men fitter to make braver soldiers; and of the other, that it is prize-worthy also, if at the length, being satisfied with gain, as it hath often come from the sea to the haven, so it changeth from the haven into lands and possessions. And therefore, whereas Gervasus Tilburiensis in his observations of the Exchequer, accounted it an abusing of a gentleman to occuppy *publicum mercimonium*, common buying and selling; it ought to be referred to the other two parts of merchandize, that is to a negotiation, which is retailing and keeping of an open shop, and to a function, which is to exercise mercery, or as some call it, to play the chapman, and not to navigation, which (as you see) is the only laudable part of all buying and selling.

And again, whereas by the statute of *Magna Charta*, cap. 6. and Merton, cap. 7. it was a discouragement for a ward in chivalry, which in old time was as much as to say a gentleman, to be married to the daughter of a burges, I think that it ought to be restrained to such only as professed handicrafts, or those baser arts of buying and selling to get their living

Y

by.

by. But to shew how much the case is now altered for the honour of tradesmen, it may be remembered that Henry VIII. thought it no disparagement to him when he quitted his queen, to take Anne, the daughter of Thomas Bullen, sometime mayor of London, to his wife.

The statute of Westminster, 2. *cap.* 1. which was made in the thirteenth of King Edward I. was procured especially at the desire of gentlemen, for the preservation of their lands and hereditaments, together with their surnames and families: and therefore one calleth this statute *gentilitum municipale*; and the lawyers call it *jus talitatum et taliabile*.

The children only of gentlemen were wont to be admitted into the inns of court; and thereby it came to pass, that there was scarce any man found (in former ages) within the realm, skilful and cunning in the law, except he were a gentleman born, and came of a good house; for they, more than any other, have a special care of their nobility, and to the preservation of their honour and fame; for in these inns of court are (or at leastwise should be) virtues studied, and vices exiled; so that for the endowment of virtue, and abandoning of vice, knights and barons, with other states and noblemen of the realm, place their children in those inns, though they desire not to have them learned in the laws, nor to have them

live

live by the practice thereof, but only upon their parents allowance.

You have heard how cheap gentility is purchased by the common law; but if you look more strictly into the perfection thereof, you will find it more honourable; for gentlemen well descended and qualified, have always been of such repute in England, that none of the higher nobility, no, nor the king himself, have thought it any disparagement to make them their companions. Therefore I shall set down the privileges due unto them, according to the laws of honour, as I find them collected out of Sir John Ferne, Sir William Segar, Mr. Carter, in his Annalysis of Honour, and other good authors: which are as follow.

T H E
P R I V I L E G E S
O F T H E
G E N T R Y.

1. *PRO honore sustinendo*; if a churle or peasant do detract from the honour of a gentleman, he hath a remedy in law, *actione injuriarum*; but if by one gentleman to another, the combat was anciently allowed.

2. In equal crimes, a gentleman shall be punishable with more favour than the churle, provided the crime be not heresy, treason, or excessive contumacy.

3. The many observances and ceremonial respects, that a gentleman is and ought to be honoured with by the churle or ungentle.

4. In giving evidence, the testimony of a gentleman is more authentic than a clown's.

5. In election of magistrates and officers by vote, the suffrage of a gentleman should take place of an ignoble person.

6. A gentleman should be excused from base services,

services, impositions and duties, both real and personal.

7. A gentleman condemned to death ought not to be hanged, but beheaded, and his examination taken without torture.

8. To take down the coat-armour of any gentleman, to deface his monument, or offer violence to any ensign of the deceased noble, is as to lay buffets on the face of him if alive, and punishment is due accordingly.

9. A clown may not challenge a gentleman to combat, *quia conditiones impares*.

Many other are the privileges due to gentlemen, which I forbear to repeat, referring the reader to the books before cited.

For the protection and defence of this civil dignity they have three laws: the first, *jus agnitionis*, the right or law of descent for the kindred of the father's side: the second, *jus Stirpis*, for the family in general: the third, *jus gentilitatis*, a law for the descent in noble families, which Tully esteemed most excellent; by which law a gentleman of blood and coat-armour perfectly possessing virtue was only privileged.

To make that perfection in blood, a lineal descent from *Atavus Proavus*, *Avus*, and *Pater*, on the father's side was required; and as much on his mother's line; then he is not only a gentleman of perfect blood, but of his ancestors too. The neglect of which laws hath introduced

introduced other sorts of gentlemen, viz. men that assume that dignity, but are neither so by blood nor coat-armour; which style only hurries them to an unruly pride, which indeed is but rude and false honour, termed by Sir John Ferne, *apocripbate*, and debarred of all privilege of gentility. These gentlemen *nomine, non re*, saith he, are the students of law, grooms of his majesty's palace, sons of churles made priests or canons, &c. or such as have received degree in schools, or borne office in the city, by which they are styled gentlemen, yet have they no right to coat-armour by reason thereof.

As to the student of law, Sir John Ferne allows him the best assurance of his title of gentleman of all these irregular gentlemen, as he terms them, because he is named in some acts of parliament; yet (he saith) he is also debarred of all honour and privilege by the law of arms.

And anciently none were admitted into the inns of court (as before noted) but such as were gentlemen of blood, be their merits never so great: nor were the church dignities and preferments bestowed indifferently amongst the vulgar. The Jews confined their priesthood to a family; but Jeroboam debased it in his kingdom, by preferring the basest of his people to the best of duties. The Russians and some other nations admit none to the study of the law

law but gentlemens' younger sons. The decayed families in France, are supported and receive new life from the court, camp, law, and ecclesiastical preferments; take the most solemn and serious, who condemn the world, if such are wanting to fill up their vacancies, the ingenious sort of the plebeians are admitted: by which means their church and state is in esteem and reverence, being filled most commonly with the best blood and noblest by birth amongst them; whereas, with us, every clown, that can spare but money to bring up his son for any of those studies, bereaves the gentry of those benefices, and robs them of their support; which grand abuse is the cause of the general corruption in the state civil and ecclesiastical; whereas, were this preferment made peculiar to the gentry, they would stand more upon their honour, and live without being a burthen to their relations.

The atchievement of a gentleman hath no difference with that of an esquire, both their helmets being close and sideways.

OF

O F Y E O M E N.

THE yeomen or common people, for so are they called of the Saxon word *zemen*, which signifies common, who have some lands of their own to live upon: for a carn of land, was in ancient time of the yearly value of five nobles, and this was the living of a stokeman or yeoman: and in our law they are called *legales homines*, a word familiar in writs and inquests. And by divers statutes it hath been enacted, That none shall pass in any inquest unless they had forty shillings freehold in yearly revenue, which maketh (if the most value were taken to the proportion of monies) above sixteen pounds of current money at this present. And by the statute of Eliz. *ch.* 6. every juror must have forty pounds lands. In the end of the statute made 33 Hen. VI. *chap.* 15. concerning the election of knights for the parliament, it is ordered and expressly provided, That no man shall be such knight which standeth in the degree of a yeoman.

It appeareth in Lambert's Perambulation of Kent, 367, that the Saxon word *telfhioneman* was given to the theyne or gentleman, because his life was valued at one thousand two hundred shillings; and in those days the lives of all men

were rated at certain sums of money: to the churle or yeoman, because the price of his head was taxed at two hundred shillings. Which things, if it were not expressly set forth in sundry old laws yet extant, might well enough be found in the etymology of the words themselves, the one called a twelve hundred man, and the other a *twyhind*, for a man of two hundred. And in this estate they pleased themselves, insomuch that a man might (and also now may) find sundry yeomen, though otherwise comparable for wealth with many of the gentile sort, that will not yet for that change their condition, nor desire to be appalled with the title of gentry.

By the common law it may appear 1 Edw. H. *de Militibus*, and 7 Hen. VI. 15. a. Men that had lands to the value of twenty pounds *per annum*, were compellable at the King's pleasure to take upon them the order of knighthood; and upon summons, there came a yeoman who might expend a hundred marks *per annum*, and the court was in doubt how they might put him off; and at last he was waved, because he came the second day.

By this sort of men the trial of causes in other countries proceedeth ordinarily; for of them there are greater number in England than in any other place, and they also of a more plentiful livelihood; and therefore it cometh to pass, that men of this country are

Z

more

more apt and fit to discern in doubtful cases and causes of great examination and trial, than are men wholly given to moil in the ground, to whom that rural exercise engendereth rudeness of wit and mind. And many franklins and yeomen there are so near adjoining as you may make a jury without difficulty; for there be many of them, that are able to expend one or two hundred pounds *per annum*.

As in the ancient time the senators of Rome were elected *a censu*; and as with us in conferring of nobility, respect is had to their revenues, by which their dignity and nobility may be supported and maintained; so the wisdom of this realm hath of ancient time provided, that none shall pass upon juries for the trial of any matter real or personal, or upon any criminal cause, but such as, besides their movables, have lands for estate of life, at the least to a competent value, lest for need or poverty such jurors might easily be corrupted or suborned.

And in all cases and causes, the law hath conceived a better opinion of those that have lands and tenements, or otherwise are of worth in movable goods, that such will commit or omit nothing, that may any way be prejudicial to their estimation, or which may endanger their estates, than it hath of artificers, retailers, labourers, or such like, of whom Tully saith, "*Nihil proficiuntur, nisi ad modum mentiuntur.*"

And

And by divers statutes, certain immunities are given to men of quality, which are denied to the vulgar sort of people: read hereof amongst others, 1 Jac. *cap.* 127.

By the statute of 2 Hen. IV. *cap.* 27. amongst other things it is enacted, That no yeoman should take or wear any livery of any lord upon pain of imprisonment, and to make fine at the king's will and pleasure.

These yeomen were famous in our forefathers days for archery and manhood; our infantry, which so often conquered the French, and repulsed the Scots, were composed of them, as are our militia at present, who through want of use and good discipline are degenerated from their ancestors valour and hardiness.

As the nobility, gentry, and clergy, have certain privileges peculiar to themselves, so have the commonalty of England beyond the subjects of other monarchs.

No freeman of England ought to be imprisoned, outed of his possession, disseised of his freehold, without order of law, and just cause shewed.

To him that is imprisoned may not be denied a *habeas corpus*, if it be desired; and if no just cause be alledged, and the same be returned upon a *habeas corpus*, the prisoner is to be set at liberty. By *Magna Charta*, 9 Hen. III. no soldier can be quartered in any house except inns, and other public victualling-houses, in

time of peace, without the owner's consent, by the petition of right, 3 Car. I. No taxes, loans, or benevolences, can be imposed but by act of parliament, *idem*.

The yeomanry are not to be pressed to serve as soldiers in the wars unless bound by tenure, which is now abolished: nor are the trained bands compellable to march out of the kingdom, or be transported beyond sea, otherwise than by the law of the kingdom ought to be done: nor is any one to be compelled to bear his own arms, finding one sufficient man qualified, according to the act before mentioned.

No freeman is to be tried but by his equals, nor condemned but by the laws of the land. These and many other freedoms make them most happy, did they but know it; and should oblige them to their allegiance to their prince, under whose power and government, themselves, their rights and privileges are preserved, and quietly enjoyed; yet such is the inconstancy of men's nature, not to be contented with the bliss they enjoy.

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A N
A C C O U N T
OF THE DIFFERENT
ORDERS OF HONOUR
I N
E U R O P E.

E N G L A N D.
ORDER OF THE GARTER,

INSTITUTED by Edward III. in Windsor Castle, in the year 1347. The motto,
Honi soit qui Mal y Pense.

The great collar of this order is composed of red and white roses, interwoven with true lovers knots; to the end of the collar is affixed a St. George on horseback, with a dragon under the horse's feet, in an oval medal; King James, at his accession to the crown of England, added thistles to the collar instead of the knots of ribbon. The lesser collar, worn in common, is a blue ribbon, and a small St. George, in an oval medal.

SCOTLAND.

S C O T L A N D.

ORDER OF THE THISTLE,

Instituted by Achaius, King of Scotland, but was dropped about the time of the Reformation, and afterwards renewed by James II. The chief and principal ensign is a gold collar composed of thistles and sprigs of rue, interlinked with annulets of gold, having pendant the image of St. Andrew with his cross, and the motto,

Nemo me impune laceſſet.

ORDER OF THE BATH,

Instituted by Henry IV. about the year 1400. The collar of this order is a ribbon, to which is affixed an oval medal, with three crowns; the motto,

Tria junc̃ta in Uno.

S P A I N.

ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE,

Instituted by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, at Bruges in Flanders, 1429.

The collar of this order is composed of steel, (by steel is meant what the French call briquets, *i. e.* such as are made in the shape of horse-shoes, to strike fire with) twisted in the form of a B, with flints, from which dart rays of light and flame; the motto,

Ante ferit, quam, flamma micet.

At

At the end of the collar hangs a golden fleece, with this motto,

Pratium non vile laborum.

This order is under the protection of St. Andrew, and is held in the greatest esteem.

ORDER OF ST. JAMES OF THE SWORD,

Instituted in the kingdom of Leon, 1165.

The badge of this order is a cross, formed of swords, the pommels shaped like hearts, and the scabbards ending in fleurs-de-lis; the motto,

Rubet ensis sanguine Arabum.

The vow of this order is very particular; the knights engage themselves to maintain that the Virgin Mary was conceived without original sin.

ORDER OF CALATRAVA,

Instituted by Sancho III. sixth King of Castile, 1158.

The word Calatrava is composed of Cala, the Arabic name for fetters, and Travax, the Spanish name for handcuffs, and was founded on account of taking a castle from the Moors in Andalusia.

The knights wear a red cross, with fleurs-de-lis, and two golden hand-cuffs.

FRANCE.

F R A N C E.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL,

Instituted in the city of Amboise, by Louis XI. 1469.

The knights wear a thin cross, in the middle of which is a St. Michael slaying a dragon. This order is now given only to celebrated artists.

ORDER OF THE HOLY GHOST,

Instituted at Paris by Henry III. 1579.

The great collar of this order is composed of fleurs-de-lis, interwoven with flames, crowned H H s. and trophies of war; at the bottom hangs a cross of gold with eight points, enamelled white on the edges, with a fleur-de-lis, at each of the angles, and in the middle a dove; on the back of this badge is an oval, in which is represented the image of St. Michael slaying the dragon, because the knights of this order are likewise knights of that of St. Michael. The medal is commonly worn hanging to a sky-blue ribbon on the left side. The knights who are ecclesiastics wear the badge on their breasts. The King is always the grand master of the order.

ORDER

ORDER OF ST. LOUIS,

Instituted by Louis XIV. 1693.

Those knights that are nobles by birth, wear in the fashion of a scarf, a broad flame-coloured ribbon, from which hangs a golden cross, the points ending in fleurs-de-lis of gold; on one side of the cross is the image of St. Louis, on the other side a flaming sword, the point of which passes through a crown of laurel.

Those knights that are not of noble blood wear only the cross on their breasts, hanging to a small ribbon of the same colour.

ORDER OF MERIT,

Instituted at Versailles by Louis XV. in favour of the Protestant officers, who cannot be knights of St. Louis, 1759.

The badge of this order is a blue ribbon, to the end of which hangs a cross like that of St. Louis, except a sword, instead of the figure of St. Louis, on one side; and on the other the crown of laurel.

P O R T U G A L.

ORDER OF JESUS CHRIST,

Instituted by Don Dennis, sixth king of Portugal, 1318.

The knights of this order are dressed in black, and wear on their breasts a cross of red silk, and a lesser one of white silk put on the red one, so that there are two crosses joined; the motto,

Anointed.

A U S T R I A.

ORDER OF ST. GEORGE,

Instituted by Frederick the Third, or Maximilian the First, about the year 1470.

The badge of this order is a red cross, crowned with gold trefoil.

D E N M A R K.

ORDER OF THE ELEPHANT,

Instituted by Christian the First, surnamed the Rich, in the city of Lunde, the ancient capital of Denmark, 1478.

The badge of this order is an elephant enamelled white, worn on the breast.

ORDER OF UNION,

Instituted by Christian the Sixth, for gentlemen and ladies, 1720.

The badge of this order is a cross enamelled, with

with the lion and eagle of Brandenburg round it, worn in one of the button holes on the breast, tied with a small blue watered ribbon; the motto,

In felicissimam unionis memoriam.

ORDER OF DANNEBROG,

The most ancient order in Europe. It is not known when, or by whom it was instituted: the badge is a cross, worn with a black ribbon.

S W E D E N.

ORDER OF SERAPHIMS,

Instituted by Magnus the Fourth, King of Sweden, surnamed Jesus, 1334.

The badge of this order is composed of cherubims and patriarchal crosses; in the middle an oval, with the letters I H S, and four nails, in memory of our Saviour's being fastened on the cross.

ORDER OF THE POLAR STAR,

Instituted by Frederick the First, 1738,

The badge of this order is a star, hanging from a large black ribbon.

ORDER OF THE SWORD,

This order is strictly military. The badge is a sword through three crowns, fastened to a small yellow ribbon, edged with blue.

R U S S I A.

ORDER OF ST. ANDREW,

Instituted by the Czar Peter Alexowitz, 1698, to reward the merits of his officers in his war with the Turks.

The badge of this order is a St. Andrew's cross on a gold medal; and on the other side the words, Czar Peter, Emperor of all the Russias. This medal is fastened to a blue ribbon, worn from the right side to the left.

ORDER OF ST. ALEXANDER NEWSKI,

This order is so ancient, that the origin of it is not known, though still held highly honourable.

The badge is a cross of gold, with rays of rubies issuing from it; in the middle is the figure of St. Alexander.

PRUSSIA.

P R U S S I A.

TEUTONIC ORDER,

Instituted during the wars in the Holy Land.
The badge of this order is a black cross, on which is laid a smaller white cross.

S A V O Y.

ORDER OF THE ANNUNCIATION,

Instituted by Amadeus the Fifth, Count of Savoy, in 1355.

The collar of this order is composed of red and white roses, joined by ribbons and true-lovers knots; at the bottom a figure of the Virgin Mary; the motto,

FERT, fortitudo, ejus rhodum tenuit.

S W I S S E R L A N D.

ORDER OF THE BEAR, OR OF ST. GAL,

Instituted by the Emperor, Frederick the Second, 1213.

The badge of this order is a gold chain, to which is affixed a bear enamelled black. This order is conferred by the abbots of St. Gal.

MANTUA.

M A N T U A.

ORDER OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD,
OR OF MANTUA,

Instituted at Mantua, by Vincent Gonzagues, the fourth Duke of Mantua, and the second of Montferrat, 1608.

The collar of this order is composed of gold oval plates, on which are enamelled in white letters, the words, *Domines probasti*; and on the others alternately flames enamelled red; at the end of the collar hangs an oval medal, on which are two angels enamelled in their natural colours, holding a chalice crowned; on the ground are three drops of blood enamelled red, round the oval this motto,

Nihil hoc triste recepto.

V E N I C E.

ORDER OF ST. MARK,

Instituted in 831, at Venice.

The badge of this order is a lion with large wings, with this motto,

Pax tibi Marce Evangelista meus.

NAPLES.

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N A P L E S.

ORDER OF ST. JANNARIUS,

Instituted by Charles, Infant of Spain, 1738.

The badge of this order is an image of St. Jannarius, bishop of Naples, with two cruets before him, hanging from a red ribbon.

P O L A N D.

ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE,

Instituted by Uladislas the Fifth, surnamed Lotker, 1325.

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